The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX will leave for the above district on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at 8 P.M.
Kellick's Wharf, January 13. 856

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner MARY ANN will leave the Union Wharf on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at three o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board; or to
WM. DALTON, Prince-street.
764

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT, A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fast and favourite brigantine CHAMPION, Captain Collas, of the burthen of 80 tons, having arrived, will sail positively on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, (wind and weather permitting). For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply on board; or to
JOHN MORRIS,
Albion Wharf, bottom of Market-street,
January 12. 813

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.

THE constant trader and well-known schooner ELIZABETH will sail on Monday, the 15th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Walker's Wharf; or, to
ABRAHAM BARTER, Master.
☞ The Elizabeth has superior accommodation for passengers, and sails remarkably fast. 769

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well known first-class clipper schooner PHŒBE, Captain Ebbetts, has room only for a few tons of freight, will have quick despatch, and goes direct to the Wharf.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their goods at once. 10382

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR MELBOURNE.

THE PACKET BRIG DIANA is now ready for sea, *an will positively leave the first fair wind* Passengers are requested to be on board THIS EVENING.

FOR MELBOURNE, TO FOLLOW THE DIANA.

THE BRIGANTINE WILL WATCH, Captain Stanes, is hourly expected, having a large portion of her cargo waiting will be dispatched quickly. The cabin accommodation is very superior.
Cabin passage, including fare, £4 10s.
Steerage ..... £2 10s.
For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
851 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE AND GEELONG. THE REGULAR TRADER,

THE fine schooner PETREL, having most of her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Passengers by this vessel have the unusual opportunity of seeing both places. 0381

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, TO LAUNCESTON OR BOURBON.

THE French schooner LA PANTHERE, will sail for the above ports positively on Tuesday next, 16th instant. For terms apply at
A. DREUTLER'S,
816 423, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE,

THE fine brig SIR JOHN BYNG, 169 tons Captain G.E. Levien, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Any goods shut out of the Phantom will go by this vessel, on same terms as agreed for by her.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE first-class barque COLONIST, 281 tons, J. Marshall, commander. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are of a *superior description*, and passengers will be taken at reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
J. H. ECCLESTON, Queen-street.
☞ The rate of freight by this vessel is 25s. per ton, and no goods can be received after This Day (Saturday) at noon. 774

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine first-class trader EMMA, 135 tons register, William Osborne, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 459

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT. (A REGULAR TRADER.)

THE well-known Schooner DEBORAH, A. Bliss, commander, has still room for goods and passengers, for which apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.
687

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT, WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH

THE ELEANOR LANCASTER, F. W. Lodge, commander, will land passengers and cargo at St. Francisco—will receive whatever passengers and cargo may offer during the ensuing week.
Rate of passage—for the Cabin, ...£30
Steerage £10
Freight on weight or measurement. £5 per ton.
For particulars apply on board; or to
January 6. R. TOWNS.
To parties desirous to ship, and not having Agents, a gentleman well acquainted with the Spanish language and trade of the coast, will proceed in the vessel, if sufficient inducements offer to his consignment. 468

FIRST VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA. FOR CABIN AND INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS WITH A LIMITED QUANTITY OF FREIGHT ONLY. TO SAIL THIS DAY, SATURDAY.

THE well-known clipper barque LINDSAYS, 300 tons, M. Mackenzie (late of the Heroine and Sir John Byng), commander.
This fine fast-sailing vessel will be well armed and fitted for this expedition, and having a full cargo engaged, will sail direct for THE GOLD COAST OF CALIFORNIA This Day, Saturday, 13th January.
Cabin and intermediate passengers desirous of EMBARKING AT ONCE for that splendid country, will find this opportunity a most desirable one, as the vessel will be abundantly found with every thing that can be conducive to their comfort. The commander has been expressly selected in consequence of his acknowledged experience. For passage only immediate application is necessary to
J. H. LEVIEN,
On board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
449 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT, (THE NEW GOLD COUNTRY).

THE fine fast-sailing armed brig LOUISA, 182 tons, W. N. Millton, commander.
This vessel will commence taking in cargo on Tuesday morning, and as she can only take a limited quantity of freight, immediate application is necessary. The rate of freight and passage is the same as charged by any of the vessels on the berth, *in addition to which passengers may rely upon being found with an ample supply of the best provisions.*
The Louisa is fitted up in every respect to insure the comfort of passengers. She is well known (having been for several years engaged as a passenger vessel between the Colonies) to be one of the fastest sailers out of this port. *She is armed.* A Surgeon proceeds in the vessel. She presents the most desirable conveyance for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, proceeding to that delightful country, and for the protection of property.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
☞ Shippers and passengers may rely upon the Louisa being the first vessel. 844

FOR ST. FRANCISCO.

THE first-class American ship INEZ, William L. Jackson, commander, will sail for California, 10th February.
This ship carries an experienced surgeon, and is a desirable conveyance for passengers. For terms apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.
758

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE BRIG WILLIAM HILL, W. Donald, master—guaranteed to be the first arrival—has room for a few cabin and intermediate passengers.
Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf. 729

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.

TH well-known favourite clipper Schooner COLUMBINE, 80 tons burthen, Captain Henry Sergeant.
This well-known vessel will be sufficiently armed, and the master having had long experience in these seas, the most implicit confidence may be entertained by intending passengers and shippers; she will sail direct for the Gold Coast of California within eight days of this date. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
January 13. 819

FOR CEYLON.

THE new fast-sailing A1 brig TORRINGTON, 127 tons register, E. G Hilder, commander, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply immediately to
832 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE BARQUE NIMROD, 234 tons register, Robert DEspinasse, commander, will sail in about fourteen days. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, January 5. 363

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

THE CHEAPSIDE has one stern and one side Cabin disengaged. Apply to Captain Lewis, on board; or to
696 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 BARQUE WINSCALES, A. Sproul, Commander, has her dead weight on board, and the great bulk of her wool ready for shipment. For freight or passage apply to
BROWN AND CO.; or, LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
Sydney, January 6. 418

FOR LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE TRAFALGAR, A1 528 tons, Walter Wright, Commander, has first-rate accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS. Carries a Surgeon, and sails positively on the 1st February. Apply to the Captain, on board; to
J. B. METCALFE; OR, TO ROBERT HOW AND CO.
January 8. 441

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class fast sailing ship NIMROD, 409 tons, Atkins, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
F. EBSWORTH; OR, J. B. METCALFE.
January 13. 827

PASSENGERS TO LONDON. TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 Ship JOHNSTONE. This favourite vessel carries an experienced Surgeon, and having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. OR TO GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
6694

FOR LONDON. FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque GLEN HUNTLY, 504 tons register, Robert Barr, Commander. Has all her dead weight engaged. Has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; Or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
January 9 598

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 barque CATHERINE JAMIESON, 451 tons register, William Hutchison, commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 27th January. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO
491 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE new Clyde-built ship ISABELLA HERCUS, A1 for thirteen years, 618 tons, P. Houston, commander, has a great portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 20th January. Has very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to
490 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FINE SCHOONER CECILIA, 65 tons O.M., Captain James Lambert, is ready for sea in twelve hours' notice.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 810

SHIP.

WANTED a Ship, of from 500 to 800 tons burthen, to convey live stock from the Port of Newcastle to New Zealand. Apply to the undersigned.
WILLIAM NICHOLSON.
Maitland, January 10. 801

WANTED, a First-class Vessel, of about 400 tons, to load for London. Apply to
J. B. METCALFE, Macquarie-place.
January 10. 696

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.
The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September. 7465

YASS HOSPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Contributors to the above Institution will be held at the Court House, Yass, at noon of Saturday, the 20th January, instant, for the purpose of electing the officers of the said institution.
By direction of the Committee.
JOHN STILES, Honorary Secretary.
Yass, January 9. 799

CIRCULAR QUAY.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to ship owners, ship agents, commanders of vessels, and the public generally, that he has become lessee of the Government Circular Wharf and Stores for the next three years, which will have his personal superintendence.
All persons requiring storage, or berths for vessels at the Government Circular Wharf, will have every facility afforded them on the most reasonable terms.
WILLIAM STUART MOUTRY.
345 Circular Quay

SECOND AND FINAL DRAWING IN THE PARTITION OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES. MR. LYONS

IS authorised to announce that the difficulty being now removed which prevented the Bank from including
THE PROPERTIES FORMERLY BELONGING TO MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,
in the first Drawing of the Partition
ALL THESE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE SYDNEY PROPERTIES,
THE RACE-COURSE AT MAITLAND, THE PROPERTIES IN THE TOWN OF MELBOURNE, AT JIKA JIKA, AND AT THE MERRI CREEK, BESIDES THE MINERAL AND ALLUVIAL LANDS AT ADELAIDE,
will be allotted and divided, to be drawn for
ON EASTER MONDAY, THE 9TH APRIL NEXT.
*** A detailed list of the whole of the Lots is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the public before the tickets are issued. 691

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

APPROVED BILLS on England, at 30 days sight, purchased at half per cent. premium.
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Sydney, January 13. 835

TO THE SPORTING COMMUNITY.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY of This Day contains an Alphabetical List of all the
WINNING HORSES IN 1848.
The Match between MOUSTACHE and HAPHAZARD, on Tuesday last.
THE PENRITH RING.
IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
THE GOLD-SEEKERS.
A HOST OF LOTTERIES.
Police and Local Incidents.
3, PARK-STREET. 822

THE NONPAREIL OMNIBUS, RUNNING FROM SYDNEY TO THE GLEBE.

WILLIAM LOCK AND JAMES NEWELL, late Coachmen to Mr. Cankett, return their sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage since they commenced business, and beg leave to acquaint their friends that their Omnibus, the Nonpareil, will leave the Golden Fleece Hotel, corner of King and George streets, every Sunday at two o'clock P.M. for Mr. Beaumont's, Sir Joseph Banks Hotel. They are also ready on an hours' notice to go to pic-nics, shooting parties, excursions of pleasure, &c. on moderate terms.
Orders to be left at Mr. Clifton's, Union Inn, Glebe; Mr. Souter's, White Hart Inn, Glebe; and at Mr. Knight's, Golden Fleece, corner of King and George-streets. 821

THE WAY TO CALIFORNIA.

J. W. NORRIE'S large Charts of the Northern Pacific Ocean.
To be had of
RICHARD LAMB,
509 Watchmaker, 454, George-street.

SCOTS CHURCH SCHOOL, CHURCH HILL.

MR. D. M'PHERSON respectfully announces to the Parents and Guardians of his Pupils, and to the public in general, that his Classes reopened on Tuesday, the 2nd of January instant.
The usual branches of an English education taught as nearly as practicable in accordance with the system pursued in the Parish Schools in Scotland.
The course of reading embraces Chambers' Educational Course, and the admirable school books published by the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, Head Master of the Circus-place, Edinburgh.
TERMS, MODERATE.
January 6. 814

WARDELL'S COTTAGE ACADEMY, 126, PITT-STREET SOUTH, *Established* 1843. Conducted by Mr. J. H. Racker.
TERMS: Per quarter,
For instruction in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and History ..... £1 1s.
Ditto ditto, including Latin and French ..... £2 2s.
EVENING CLASSES
For the study of the English, Latin, and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.
January 13. 828

LADIES' SCHOOL.

MRS. A. SAUNDERS'S School will re-assemble on Monday, the 15th January, previous to which day she will be happy to wait upon those parents and guardians who may wish to see her respecting their children.
Address—Thornfield Cottage, Stanley-street, next the Sydney College, Hyde Park. 847

EDUCATION.

MR. HORNIMAN begs to inform his friends and the public that the duties of his school have been resumed, at his residence, Liverpool-street East, two doors from Elizabeth-street.
An Evening Class will be formed for senior pupils. 829

THE Pupils of MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE'S ESTABLISHMENT will meet on the 15th instant. Two or three vacancies for Pupils. A quarter's notice is required previous to the removal of a pupil. 170, Elizabeth-street, | | between King and Market streets. 862

GOVERNOR BOURKE FAMILY HOTEL, WOLLONGONG.

GENTLEMEN and Families who intend visiting Wollongong for business or health, will find it to their advantage to patronise the above establishment.
To prevent disappointment, it is respectfully requested that intending visitors will communicate with the undersigned the extent of accommodation required and other particulars, to which prompt replies will be given, stating charges, &c.
Comfort, combined with economical charges, is the rule at this Family Hotel.
When required, a carriage will be in attendance at the Pier Head, which will convey passengers from the steamer to the HOTEL, *gratis.*
815 EDWARD ELLIOTT.

TOOTHACHE CURED WITHOUT PAIN.

DR. LAW, Surgeon-Dentist, &c., the only possessor of the preparation in the colony, guarantees the effectual cure of the Toothache by one application, without the slightest pain; and by his approved principle of preserving decayed teeth renders them sound and serviceable for mastication, in such a manner that they will never change colour, decay, or in any way hereafter become troublesome. Every defect of the teeth, gums, and palate treated.
N. B.—Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Opposite the Commercial Bank, George-street. 850

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

GRAHAM'S (Dr.) Domestic Medicine. A popular Treatise, illustrating the symptoms, causes, and correct treatment of the diseases incident to the human frame, with a copious collection of approved prescriptions, intended as a medical guide for the use of families and invalids, 8vo, £1 1s.
SINCLAIR'S Code of Health and Longevity, or a view of the rules and principles calculated for the preservation of health and attainment of long life, 8vo, 10s. 6d.
COMBE'S (Dr.) Physiology of Digestion, with remarks on the adaptation of diet to the constitution, age, season, and mode of life, 12mo, 3s. 6d.
COMBE'S (Dr.) Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, 3s. 6d.
COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printsellers, George-street,
Directly opposite the Barrack-gate. 823

TO THE EMBARRASSED.

MR. KINNEAR, of 40 years' extensive experience as a merchant and banker in Great Britain, and other countries of Europe, may be CONSULTED with a view to emancipation from debt, by an honourable arrangement with creditors, so as to avoid, when possible, the destructive alternative of the Insolvent Court. Address, Elizabeth-street South.
Author of "The Philosophy of Banking," "Impolicy of Imprisonment for Debt," and of Letters in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1843, under the signatures of "Julius Cæsar," "An Old Banker," "The Ghost of Cobbett," &c., &c.
Appointments to be made by letter only. 805

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for Cowan and Company, Paper Makers, &c., Edinburgh, begs to intimate to the trade that he has taken premises at 18, Charlotte-place, where the above mentioned articles can be had in every variety, at a fixed moderate rate. Country storekeepers and shippers will be benefited by making their purchases here. All orders from the interior, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Sydney, will be promptly attended to.
804 FRANCIS MACNAB.

CARPET AND FLOORCLOTHS.

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just opened, ex Louisa, four bales Carpets, received direct from the Manufactory, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.
They consist of every description requisite for dining, drawing, and sitting rooms. Also, stair Carpets of every width and quality.
470, George-street,
831 Next to Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms.

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO. will positively close their retail business in two months.
January, 1849. 534

DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS.

FOR SALE by private contract, by the undersigned—
A complete dauguerreotype apparatus, at less then half the original cost.
EDWARD SALAMON,
847 Auctioneer and Agent,

TO THE PUBLIC.

W. COLEMAN, 453, George-street, has just received
Mossic plaids
7-8 and 9-8 French printed cambrics
Black and white lace falls
Muslin collars
Habit shirts
Carpet bags
Paletots
Black and fancy bandannas
White moleskins
Brown hollands
Black Silecias
White and drab stays
Blouses
Fancy regatta shirts
The mossic plaids are only one shilling a yard. 792

PATENT COPYING LETTER PRESSES.

RITCHIE'S Patent Copying Letter Presses, various sizes, on sale at the stores of undersigned.
GEORGE SMALL,
830 4, Jamison-street.

NAILS AND AXES, FOR CALIFORNIA FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

A SMALL Invoice of best Nails, well assorted, comprising—
Patent nails
Lath, shingle
Flooring brads
Horse nails, spikes, and
Fine brads.
ALSO,
30 Do en falling axes, Nos. 2 and 3. 820

TO WINE GROWERS, TALLOW BOILERS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned—
120 Brandy hogsheads, fresh emptied
100 Ale and porter hogsheads
59 Tuns tallow casks, three to the ton
New hogsheads, pipes, &c., for wine
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Cooperage, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol. 825

CHEAP SUGAR. TO SETTLERS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, ETC

MAURITIUS SUGAR, of superior quality, at from £15 to £18 per ton, on sale at the Stores of
D. N. JOUBERT, George-street North.
348

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, Sherry in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves, just landed direct from Cadiz, and suitable for private families.
ALSO,
Kangaroo skins, first and second quality.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
809 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

ON SALE, AT R. COWAN'S, 96, KING-STREET,

	£	s.	d.
120 lb. Brown Paper, per ream....	1	17	6
60 Ditto ditto ditto	0	17	9
50 Ditto ditto ditto	0	16	0
28 Ditto ditto ditto	0	8	9
20 Ditto ditto ditto	0	7	0
200 Reams 30 lb. Royal Hand	0	9	6
1500 Rolls Room Paper, (various patterns) at per roll	0	1	0
500 Gross Mitchell's Barrel Pens, at per gross	0	6	0

858

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform adventurers to the Gold Country, that he has on hand very suitable assortments of Grocery of all descriptions, tea, sugar, butter, cheese, bacon hams, &c., &c., cheap, and of the first quality, at THOMAS JONES'S, 360, George-street, opposite the Market. 874

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

OF THE MOST NEW AND RARE IMPORTATIONS TO THIS COLONY.
TEA, GREEN, BLACK, OR MIXED, AT (1s.) ONE SHILLING PER POUND, WARRANTED SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ANY OFFERED FOR SALE AT SAME PRICE.

60 TEN-CATTY BOXES of Souchong, Congou, a fine black tea of exquisite flavour, in convenient packages for families
55 Ten-catty boxes fine Young Hyson, a very delicious green tea
35 Ten-catty boxes fine Hyson
25 Ditto Gunpowder Tea,
Congou, Hysonskin, and Souchong, &c., &c., in chests, halves, and quarters, equally cheap, at
A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart.
550, George-street,
875 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

GLEDSWOOD, Camden, and Raby prime Roll Butter
Wollongong Butter, cheap.
AT A. DAVY'S City Tea Mart,
550, George-street,
876 Opposite Bank of Australasia.

STOCK FOR NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned have for sale some well bred heifers.
MURPHY AND CO., Wine and Commission Merchants,
797 Queen-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—All parties are cautioned against purchasing, or in any other manner interfering with cattle branded DNS, DN, or S, or with any other brand, or their unbranded produce, known to have formerly belonged to the estate of the late Henry Dennis, as I will prosecute to conviction, all parties so offending after this notice.
(Signed) H. BIRKETT, Southgate, Clarence River.
January 8. 800

CAUTION, TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN EQUITY,
Between
Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, plaintiff,
and
Colin M'Alister, defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that this Honorable Court has this day, upon application of Mr. Broadhurst, of counsel for the plaintiff, granted an order for an injunction to issue out of this Honorable Court, to be directed to him the above-named Colin M'Alister, to restrain him from selling, or in any way dealing with or disposing of the Sheep and Runs, and other property included in, and demised by a certain indenture dated on or about the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, or of the increase of the said sheep, or of the wool thereof, or any portion of the said demised property (which said Sheep and increase are now running and depasturing as the plaintiff has been informed, at Cook's Vale and Redbank), and from receiving any money or other value for or on account of the said Wool, Sheep, and other property. All parties are therefore hereby cautioned not to purchase any of the said Sheep or Wool, or other property, or to pay or hand over any money for or on account thereof, or to have any dealings or transactions with the said Colin M'Alister, connected therewith.
Dated this eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
R. J. WANT, Plaintiff's Solicitor,
807 276, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c., &c., &c.
To the Widow (if any) and to the next of kin of Thomas Kerr late of Muscle Brook in the colony of New South Wales grazier deceased,
GREETING—
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the proctor of Henry Dangar a creditor of the said deceased that the said Thomas Kerr late of Muscle Brook grazier departed this life on or about the first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (having at the time of his death goods, chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid) intestate we do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your proctor duly constituted before our said Court at the Court House King-street Sydney on the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sittings of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or otherwise to show sufficient cause if you or either of you have or know any why the same should not be committed to the said Henry Dangar a creditor of the said deceased on giving sufficient security and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Henry Dangar as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court of New South Wales at Sydney this twelfth day of January A.D. 1849.
G. P. F. GREGORY, (L.S.) Registrar of the Supreme Court.
THURLOW AND GRANT, Proctors for the said Henry Dangar,
314, Pitt-street, Sydney. 817

THE undersigned, hitherto in practice on his own account, in the town of Parramatta, as an attorney, solicitor, proctor, and conveyancer, has this day admitted Mr. Hugh Dickinson into partnership.
The business in future will be carried on under the style of "Lewthwaite and Dickinson."
Dated this first day of January, 1849.
WM. LEWTHWAITE.
Offices, George-street, Parramatta. 798

CLAIMS and demands against the undersigned, of every kind, are requested to be furnished forthwith, at his present residence, as he intends proceeding to England.
THOMAS HYNDES.
Sussex-street, January 10. 680

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of H. COHEN AND SON, Grocers, 512, George-street, are requested to settle their accounts before the 31st January, 1849, as ALL accounts standing after that date, will be handed over to their solicitor for recovery.
January 3. 132

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against giving credit to my wife Mary Shered, alias Saunders, as I will not be responsible for debts she may contract from this date, she having left her home without just cause or provocation.
His JAMES ⋈ SHERED, Mark.
Witness—
NICHOLAS DOYLE.
Mudgee, January 6. 661

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against giving trust or credit to my wife, ANN FITZPATRICK (formerly Ann Hay), on my account, as she is living apart from me, and therefore I will not be accountable for any debts she may contract.
PETER FITZPATRICK.
Rose Vale, Bringelly, January 10. 818

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received, on or before the 27th instant, for the building of three houses and offices at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets. Plans and specifications may be seen at MR. KINLOCH'S, 164, Liverpool-street, corner of Elizabeth-street, by whom all tenders will be received. The proprietor does not pledge himself to accept the lowest tender.
Security will be required for the due completion of the contract. 806

CATTLE.—Wanted to Purchase, for cash, in a northern district, from five to six hundred well-bred Steers, from eighteen months to two and a half years' old, deliverable either on Darling Downs, or at Tenterfield, New England, on the 20th January, 1849. For further particulars, apply, post paid, to Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co., Sydney; or to Messrs. R. GRAHAM AND Co., Brisbane. 5365

WANTED, to purchase, a neat, well-built, four-wheel carriage, suitable for a family. Apply to THOMAS GRIMWOOD, Flour Stores, Sussex-street. 790

WANTED, at the Rosemorran Smelting Works, near the entrance to Lane Cove, a few stout able-bodied young men. To persons who have been accustomed to similar occupations liberal wages will be given.
Also,—
Two experienced Firemen
Two men accustomed to burning coke. 762

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a young man who understands his business, and is a thorough good salesman. Apply, before ten o'clock in the morning, at WILLIAM MELVILLE'S, No. 384, George-street. 825

BOY WANTED.—A family at Surry Hills is in want of a boy, of good character, to live in the house, to look after a horse and chaise, and to make himself generally useful. For the address apply at the *Herald* Office, George-street. 794

WANTED, a respectable young girl, as housemaid and to attend upon children. Apply to MRS. R. LAMB, 464, George-street.
January 12. 871

HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a respectable Woman as Housemaid; reference will be required. Apply at No. 101, Hunter-street. 849

WANTED, a man and his wife as general servants. Apply to
RICHARD PEEK,
802 352, George-street.

WANTED, a married couple without incumbrance, the woman to cook, &c., &c., the man as out-door servant. He must be able to milk, and take care of a horse, &c. Reference will be required. Apply at the office of A. B. SPARK, King-street, Commercial Wharf. 833

WANTED, a man and his wife, the man to act as a horse-breaker, his wife to take charge of the house, to milk a few cows, and make a little butter for the use of the family. Wages liberal, with a good ration. The parties are wanted to take charge of a station five miles from Newcastle. Application to be made to the undersigned, if by letter, post-paid.
JOHN SMITH.
Newcastle, January 8. 797

WANTED, for the GLENMORE TANNERY, a few sober, steady, Labourers. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, Macquarie-place.
January 12. 834

SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

THE subscriber, who is thoroughly acquainted with the trade and language of Spanish America, begs to intimate to intending shippers to San Francisco de California, that he is about to proceed to that port as supercargo of the Eleanor Lancaster, and will be happy to take charge of their consignments. As the vessel will sail in a few days, early application is necessary.
J. C. CATTON,
At Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co's.
N.B.—Undoubted references will be given.

WANTED, by a person just arrived from England, a situation either as superintendent or workman, as Brassfounder in all its branches. The advertiser has been accustomed to the manufacture of Cocks of all descriptions, chandeliers, &c., and has also had some practical experience in machine-making. Address L C., *Herald* Office. 793

WANTS to be engaged as an Apprentice, to a Chemist and Druggist, Solicitor, Bookseller, or any other respectable line of business, the Advertiser. Apply to C. M. PENNY, Chemist, George-street. 803

WANTED, by a young man who has been upwards of six years in a writer's office, a situation as clerk or bookkeeper, either in a writer's office or mercantile house. Certificates and references can be produced. Apply by letter, addressed I. B., *Herald* Office. 796

TO CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, by a person from the West of England, and recently arrived, a situation as wool scourer, fuller, and cloth dresser. Advertiser has had twenty years' experience in the largest manufactories. Applications addressed A. B, Post Office, Goulburn, will be attended to. 80

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from Boco run, Maneroo, about June last, a bay mare with small star in forehead; branded on the nigh shoulder C in a square, D underneath, and D on the ribs, same side; and an entire colt with C C in squares on the nigh shoulder. I hereby offer a reward of five pounds, if stolen, and one pound, if strayed, to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the said horses; or by delivering them to Mr. Michael Doyle, Berrima, or Mr. John Stanton, Maneroo, who will pay the reward.
JAMES WHELAN.
Boco, Maneroo, December 20. 376

BOARD AND LODGING.—Two or three young gentlemen of sober and steady habits, may be accommodated with the above in a respectable and well aired situation, fronting Hyde Park. For cards of address, apply at the *Herald* Office.
January 10. 743

SPACIOUS respectable Apartments to be let, unfurnished, commanding a delightful view of the harbour. Likewise board and lodging for two single men, on reasonable terms. Apply next door to the Dove Inn, Erskine-street, Sydney. 865

TO BE LET, the House in Jamison-street, No. 2, of the Australian College-buildings. Apply to Mr. D. M'PHERSON, opposite. 9381

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a snug Public House, in a great thoroughfare, doing a good ready money business Rent and terms moderate. Apply (post-paid) to J. H. NIXON, 58, Phillip-street. 852

TO BE LET, the Redfern Inn, 478, George street, Sydney, opposite the Barracks. Inquire of Mr. WAY, Solicitor, 480, George-street. 9793

TO LET, with immediate possession, a House in Windmill-street, two doors from Kent-street, containing five comfortable rooms, with detached kitchen, and commanding a good view of Darling Harbour. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 509

TO LET, the desirable family residence on the east side of Phillip-street, near King-street. It contains seven spacious rooms, has a double verandah, besides kitchen, well, stabling, and carriage entrance. Rent moderate. Apply at 201, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts.
492 GEORGE PIKE.

TO BE LET, Macquarie-street, opposite the entrance to the Domain, the Dwelling-house, Offices, &c., with detached coach-house and stables, recently occupied by S. K. Salting, Esq.; also, the Family Residence, with coach-house and stabling detached, occupied by Captain Fotheringham.
N.B. Water laid on to both of the above premises. For particulars apply to
WILLIAM WALLIS, Builder, &c., Elizabeth-street North.
January 6. 484

TO LET, with possession on the 1st February, the house in Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace, now occupied by Mr. Pyke. Rent, £60 a-year. Apply at the Sheriff's Office, or on the premises. 342

TO BE LET, that delightfully situated cottage, at Potts Point, lately occupied by Thomas Brown, Esq. Apply to BROWN AND Co.
George-street, January 11. 745

TO BE LET, that desirable residence, York House, situated in William-street, Woolloomooloo, lately occupied by Mr. William Knight. For particulars apply to THOMAS HALL and Co., No. 146, Castlereagh-street. 128

TO LET, a House in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, containing five rooms, with attic, detached kitchen and servants' room over, a two-stalled stable and coach-house, with hay loft over, well of water, and large garden in front. Rent £1 per week. Apply to Mr. SMITH, on the premises; or to Mr. JAMES BLUCK, Crown-street, Surry Hills. 795

TO LET, upon the Redfern Estate, about half a mile from the city, that detached verandah cottage, known as Sarah Dale Cottage, consisting of entrance hall, four rooms; also kitchen and pantry, front and back garden, pump of excellent water, &c.; also, a smaller cottage. Rents moderate. Can be viewed by applying at Victoria House, or Ada Cottage, Redfern, near the Redfern Inn. 824

TO BE LET, on such terms as may be agreed on—
1. The well watered lands of Curtis Park and Catherine Fields, either jointly or separately; the former containing about 1220 acres, the latter about 550 acres, situate on the north side of the Cowpasture Old Road, within about four miles of Campbelltown.
Also, the House and Shop on the Brickfield-hill, west side of George-street, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Dyason; the fixtures may be purchased if suitable.
Apply to WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Macquarie-street, Sydney; if by letter, post paid. 5072

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY 12.—Louisa, brig, 162 tons, Captain Milburn, from Auckland the 31st December, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Motte, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and three children, Mr. W Lewis, and Messrs. J. and R. Nutter.

January 12.—Opalia, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Easton, from Moreton Bay the 8th instant.

January 12.—Rose of Eden, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Burnett, from Moreton Bay, the 9th instant.

January 12.—Rainbow, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Patterson, from Moreton Bay the 6th instant. Passengers — Messrs. Smith, Jones, and Johnson.

January 12.—Champion, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Dallas, from Moreton Bay the 8th instant. Passengers—Mr. Spencer, Mr. Uee, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wright.

January 12.—Tamar, steamer, 136 tons, Captain Allen, from Moreton Bay the 10th instant. Passengers—Mr. Peck, Mr. Monte floro, Mr. Parker, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pinnock, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Jones, Mr. Gobert, and twenty in the steerage.

CLEARANCES.

January 12.—Cheapside, barque, 622 tons, Captain Lewis, for London. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Rolland, three children, and servant, Mr. Miller, Mr. Russell, Mr. Tucker, Dr. Mettley, Mr. R. Jenkins, Mr. J. Barnard, Mr. J. Pressons, Mr. J. Colbourne, Mr. Alderson, and Mr. J. Alderson.

January 12.—Dione, brig, 103 tons, Captain Bell, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mrs. Gillam, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Spence and servant, Mr. Scinson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Lothringham, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mossop, Mrs. Styers, Mr. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and three children, Mrs. Yarrow and child, Mr. and Mrs. Manby and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. G. Heath, J. Patton, J. Gordon, P. Burn, D. Cape, M. Gibson, and Kirby.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 12.—Thetemar, 99, Jones, from the Richmond River, with 48,000 feet cedar; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wellington, with 428 bags wheat, 100 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 10 calves; Susan, 20 Pulman, from Shoalhaven, with 10 tons potatoes, 2000 feet cedar; Ruth, 12, Roberts, from Pittwater, with 320 bushels shells; Clara, 49, Potter, from Lake Macquarie, with 63 tons coals; Fleet, 16, Grimwood, from Cambenhoven, with 10,000 feet cedar; Rose, steamer, 173, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 190 bales wool, 300 bushels grain, 12 puncheons tallow, 3 casks and 2 tierces beef, 16 bundles sheepskins, 30 trusters hay, 112 bags colonial, 57 pigs, 6 calves, 24 lambs.

EXPORTS.

January 12.—Cheapside, barque, 622 tons, Captain Lewis, for London: 100 bales wool, 100 tons copper regulus, J. Taylor; 28 bales wool, 23 casks tallow, John Lord; 33 bales wool, Thomas Taylor; 461 bales wool, F. Ebsworth; 41 bales wool, J. H. Mate; 250 bales wool, J. W. Gosling; 36 bales wool, J. S. Willis; 6 bales wool, J. McLelland; 110 bales wool, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 20 bales wool, R. Campbell; tertiae; 27 bales wool, Bell and Gleister; 324 bales wool, 31 casks tallow, Australian Agricultural Company; 24 bales wool, Mersyn and Combes; 2 tierces beef, 200 hides, R. M'Dowine; 182 casks sperm oil, 116 bundles whalebone, S. Wilkinson, Jun.; 36 casks sperm oil, Smith and Campbell; 2 cases curiosities, W. Wright; 212 bundles whalebone, A. Dreutler; 16 casks tallow, W. Walker and Co.; 22 tons bones, J. and S. Spear; 1627 hides, W. Drake. Total—1471 bales wool, 100 tons copper regulus, 1627 hides, 2 casks beef, 115 tons sperm oil, 334 bundles whalebone, 73 casks tallow, 22 tons bones, 2 cases curiosities.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13.

Trafalgar, barque, 328 tons, Wright; 70 tons oil, 1000 bales wool, 2 tons bones, 5000 horns, 600 hides, 6 cases preserved meats, 6 tierces iron, 29 tons copper ore, 7 tons tallow, and 5000 teasnails, on board.

Isabella Heenan, ship, 618 tons, Houston; 140 tons copper regulus, 180 casks tallow, 2140 hides, and 1087 bales wool, on board.

Globe, barque, 333 tons, Liddell; 1200 bales wool, 3000 teasnails, 2 tons bones, 12 casks tallow, 500 hides, and 1 ton hoofs, on board.

Catherine Jamieson, barque, 451 tons, Hutchinson 40 tons oil, 8000 teasnails, 40 tons tallow, 24 four-inch planks, 19 tons iron, and 700 bales wool, on board.

Hamlet, barque, 420 tons, Wilson; 850 bales wool, 25 tons tallow, 120 tons copper regulus and kentledge, and 20 tons old iron, on board.

Blonde, barque, 672 tons, Todd; 260 tons sperm oil, 1000 spokes, 12 tons tallow, 75 bales wool, and 16,000 teasnails on board.

Grange, ship, 605 tons, Jones; 30 tons tallow, 610 bales wool, 60 tons copper ore, 12 bales leather, on board.

Raymond, barque, 499 tons, Hart; 100 tons copper dross and kentledge, 40 tons copper ore, 90 bales wool, 20 logs timber, on board.

Waterloo, ship, 898 tons, Nesbby; 130 casks tallow, 145 tons copper ore, 300 bales wool, on board.

Johnstone, ship, 426 tons, Harrison; 120 tons copper ore, and 50 bales wool, on board.

Vesuvius, barque, 311 tons, Sproule; 200 tons copper ore on board.

Glen Huntly, barque, 505 tons, Barr; not commenced loading.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2. (At Melbourne.) Will Watch, schooner, from Sydney the 22nd December. 4, Christina, brig, from Sydney; Martin Luther, barque, 420 tons, Hutton, from Greenock the 22nd September. Passengers—Mr. A. Black, Mr. T. M'Killop, three Misses M'Caule, Mrs. M'Vitty, Miss Johnson, Mr. D. Lonson, Miss M'Caule, Mr. W. Strang, Mr. J. Duncan, P. M'Keown, and forty-three in the steerage; Dr. M'Vitty, Surgeon Superintendent.

The mail per Dione, for Port Phillip, will close this evening, at six o'clock.

The cargo of the Tamar consists of 150 bales wool, 10 bundles sheepskins, and 1 cask tallow. The schooner Elizabeth John, hence, arrived at Moreton Bay on the 2nd instant, and was loading at Brisbane, for Sydney, when the Tamar left. The schooner Secret sailed from Moreton Bay for Sydney on the 6th instant, with a cargo of 65 bales wool; and the barque Artemisia, with a cargo of 223 bales wool sailed for Sydney the same day as the Tamar.

The schooner Comet sailed from Newcastle for Nelson, with a cargo of stock, early yesterday morning.

VESSELS FOR LONDON.—The Cheapside and Globe are both full ships, and will sail on Tuesday next. The Isabella Heenan will be the next to follow, and sail about the 25th instant.

The cargo of the Opalia from Moreton Bay consists of 80 bales wool; that of the Rose of Eden 67 bales wool and 300 bushels maize, that of the Rainbow 78 bales wool; and that of the Champion 60 bales wool 9000 feet pine, 9 casks sugar, 10 bundles sheepskins, and 3 casks tallow.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Midlothian, from Sydney the 20th April, arrived at Gravesend on the 14th September. The William Parker, from Port Phillip the 7th March, and the Royal Archer, from Adelaide, arrived the same day. The Duke of Richmond sailed from Gravesend for Sydney on the 22nd September. The Quintin Leitch, 848 tons, was to sail from Glasgow for Port Phillip and Sydney on the 15th October. The St. Vincent and Steadfast, with emigrants, were laid on for Sydney.

The schooner Will Watch was to sail from Port Phillip for Sydney on the 7th instant, and the brig Christina on the 9th instant.

The brig Louisa has hauled alongside the Queen's Wharf, and will immediately commence loading for California, being under engagement to sail positively on the 20th instant.

The colonial whaler signalled yesterday morning was the Jane, Lee, which vessel merely called off the Heads for three additional hands.

NAVIGATION OF PORT ALBERT.—NOTICE TO MARINERS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed the republication, for general information, from the *Port Phillip Government Gazette*, of the following notice respecting the navigation of Port Albert. "Harbour Master's Office, Williams Town, November 14, 1848. With special reference to Captain Stokes' directions given in a note page 437, vol. 2, of his 'Discoveries in Australia,' it is considered expedient that the following observations made by C. J. Tyers, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands at Gipps Land, should be published for the information of mariners. The channel into Port Albert is available only for boats of about (16) fifteen tons and under. In March, 1848, while passing through it in the Lucy of about (11) seventeen tons, I grounded several times, and about half way between Corner Inlet and Port Albert, found that a shoal had been formed across the channel, apparently by the meeting of the flood tide from Corner Inlet with that from Port Albert. The safe approach to the shipping place at Port Albert for vessels of any burthen, (not above 280 tons) is by the Clonmel Channel or Shallow Inlet, of Stokes, and although there is not more than between two or three fathoms on the bar at low water, it is, I believe, considered safe by captain Bently and many others, who have tended hither from Van Diemen's Land for several years past—proper precautions being taken, or the services of one of the port pilots being put into requisition,—and would be rendered much more so by the aid of a few beacons and buoys. R. A. BUNNEW, by order of his Honor the Superintendent, C. J. La Trobe.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
13	SATURDAY	4 49	7 1	10 22	10 21
14	SUNDAY	5 0	7 0	11 0	11 20

Moon, last quarter Jan. 10, 59 m. past 4, P.M.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

By the Martin Luther, arrived at Port Phillip, English news has been received to the 19th September, some days later than we have received direct.

There is no news of very great importance.

The QUEEN and a portion of the Royal Family were in Scotland enjoying the fresh air and mountain scenery.

Trade was dull, but there was a tendency to improvement. Of the prices of wool we are nothing decisive, the reports being rather contradictory, but there was certainly no further decrease. Tallow was rather higher, that sent from Port Phillip by the Alice Maud having been sold at 46s. 9d. to 47s. 3d.

In Ireland the insurrectionary spirit had again broken out; the country was kept in a state of great disquiet by bands of armed men who secrete themselves in the mountains, and make hurried descents upon the peaceable districts, plundering farm-houses and villages of arms and provisions. It is feared that the conduct of these misguided men will prevent the Government from extending mercy to Mr. O'BRIEN and the other persons who were about to be tried for high treason.

We give a number of most interesting extracts (for which we are indebted to the *Melbourne Herald* and *Daily News*) in the Supplement to this morning's *Herald*.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

It may be remembered that in the year 1844, a Select Committee was appointed by the Legislative Council to enquire into and report upon all Grievances not connected with the lands of the colony, and that one of the Grievances set forth in the Report brought up by that Committee, was the total absence of all Responsible Government. Our attention has of late been recalled to this subject by certain remarks which fell last year from a Minister of the Crown, in the course of a debate in the House of Commons—remarks which will be better understood and appreciated if we revert to some passages in the Report just mentioned, and in the Minutes of Evidence appended to it.

On re-perusing, after an interval of four years, the section of the report which treats on this subject, we were struck with its singular want of temper, perspicuity, and precision. Instead of a clear statement of what it was that the Committee required, and a philosophical enumeration of the reasons upon which they founded their claim, we find an incoherent mass of vituperation against the gentleman then at the head of the local government; and the conclusion suggested to the unbiassed reader is, that the honorable and learned member who drew up the report was more intent on giving utterance to his own angry feelings, than on enforcing the demand for a great popular right—more alive to the political squabbles of the moment than to the permanent settlement of a grave constitutional question. Hence we have to wade through three heavy pages in order to get at the substance, which might have been compared in a dozen lines.

That substance is, if we understand it aright—that the principal officers of the Colonial Government ought to be responsible to the Legislative Council, in the same sense as the Ministers of the Crown are responsible to the House of Commons; and that, as an *instrument for enforcing such responsibility* to practice, some colonial tribunal ought to be created for the trial of impeachments. In the Report, this proposition is neither well stated nor well argued. The framer was either at a loss for arguments, or bewildered by the vehemence of his personal animosities. A more bungling attempt to make out a case, we scarcely remember ever to have witnessed. From the Report let us turn to the Minutes of Evidence, where we shall perhaps find something more germain to the matter.

Amongst the witnesses examined on this particular point of responsibility, were the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. RIDDELL, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. DAVID THOMSON. We select a few of the more pertinent questions and answers. The COLONIAL TREASURER was examined as follows:—

"You do not, in any way, think you are responsible to the Legislative Council? *Not to the Council*, but to the Government for my conduct in the Council.—But supposing you give bad advice to the GOVERNOR in Council; that you advise and abet measures contrary to the interests of the country, and with which the local legislature finds fault; do you think you are at all responsible to that legislature? *Decidedly not.*—Then you consider that your responsibilities as an Executive Councillor terminate with the advice given in the Executive Council? *I do.*—Then neither the Legislative Council nor the Government have power to call you to book for the advice you give there? I think the Government might dismiss me from the situation I hold, if the Governor were displeased with me as an Executive Councillor, because the Executive Councillorship depends upon the office I hold as Colonial Treasurer.—But do you imagine that you are responsible even to the Governor for your conduct in Council, if you discharge your duties there under the sanction of an oath? *That would lie entirely in the breast of the Governor.*—Suppose you were called to look for any advice you had given in the Executive Council? I hope I should be able to say that I had acted to the best of my knowledge and ability, and under the oath which enjoined me to do so. *But then it might be said by the Government or Governor that persons holding such opinions were not fit to hold situations in the Executive Council.*—Then you think you are liable to Government for those opinions? Decidedly.—Passing from your office of Executive Councillor to your office as Colonial Treasurer, do you consider that you owe any responsibility to the Legislative Council? *No.*—If the Governor were to issue a warrant to pay any sum out of the Colonial revenue, *not included in the Appropriation Act*; would you feel justified in obeying that order? *Yes; I am bound to obey the orders of the Governor, whatever they may be*; but my instructions enjoin me respectfully to represent to the Governor that such and such payments are not authorised to be paid, under the particular head in which they happen to be placed in warrant, and to wait his answer before the payment is made; if the answer coincides with my views, of course the payment is not made; if it does not, I append a copy of my letter of remonstrance, and His EXCELLENCY's reply, to my accounts for the quarter, *and pay the warrant.*—As a matter of fact, you would pay the warrant, though not sanctioned by the Appropriation Act? *Yes*, in the way pointed out in my last answer.—In the event of such an account not being sanctioned by law, do you consider yourself liable to impeachment by the Legislative Council, or by any other body, for paying it? *I think not*; if I take the steps which my instructions point out.—You think you have followed instructions which sanction a breach of the law? *I am bound to comply with my instructions.*—Then the fact is, you do not consider that you owe any responsibility to any but the Home Government in matters of expenditure? I hold my office under the Lords of the Treasury, and as long as I adhere to the rules laid down by them, I conceive the Government would not interfere with me.—In fact, you consider that *you owe no legal responsibility to the Legislative Council as Colonial Treasurer?* NONE WHATEVER."

This is to the point. Here there can be no mistake. A dishonest Governor,—if, for the sake of argument, such a monstrosity may be thought possible,—can do with our revenue just what he likes; his warrants, no matter how illegal they may be, even if they direct the money to be paid into his own pocket and for his own private purposes, will, after a *pro forma* remonstrance, be implicitly obeyed to the very letter!

Now for the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Will you have the goodness to inform the Committee whether you consider the position you occupy in this country at all analogous to that of a Cabinet Minister in England? *I do not.*—In what respect do you consider it differs from that of a Cabinet Minister? As regards the authority to which I am responsible. The Cabinet Minister in England is responsible to the Parliament of England; *but I do not conceive that I am responsible to the Legislative Council of this colony.*—Have you no responsibility as regards that body? I will not say that I have no moral, but not a *legal* responsibility.—You do not then, of course, consider yourself liable to impeachment? I do not consider that a local legislature, such as this, possesses the power of impeachment. I believe that question has lately been settled by a decision of the Privy Council.*—What is the nature of your responsibility to Her Majesty's Government at home; in what way, do you conceive, you are responsible to them? It is difficult to explain exactly the nature of that responsibility. I am bound to conform to the general instructions and policy of the Government; and if any of my acts should be deserving of censure, the power is vested in them of removing me from office."

As to his obligation to obey the orders of the Governor, the COLONIAL SECRETARY gives substantially the same answers as the COLONIAL TREASURER.

"Then you not only consider, that you yourself owe no responsibility to the legislature of the country, *but that none of the officers of the government owe any?* Such is my opinion.—Then the result of your opinion is, that the legislature of the colony has *no control whatever* over the administration of the country? I think that it has *no legal control over it*; but no doubt the opinion of the legislature would exercise a *moral* control over me.—In the same way as the Public Press does? *Yes.* In fact there is not in this colony what is termed responsible government; and I conceive that a responsible Government is *perfectly incompatible* with a dependency of the Crown, and that it is suited *only to the circumstances of an imperial state.*—And that therefore the experiment in Canada ought not to have been tried? *That is my opinion*; and I shall be much surprised *if it do not prove a failure.*"

Now, we have here the concurrent opinions of two of the principal officers of our Government as to the fact, that neither themselves nor any other members of the administration are in any way legally responsible to the local Legislature; and we have, in addition, the opinion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY that such responsibility would be incompatible with our subjection to the Crown.

From these honorable officials let us turn to HER MAJESTY'S Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and hear what *he* has to say on the subject. In July last, Mr. HAWES is reported to have made the following observations to the House of Commons:—

"Now, Sir, I will state circumstances which will show how far my noble friend (Earl GREY) has *recognised the principle of local and responsible self-government.* Canada, Sir, has the largest share of self-government ever conferred upon any colony. Canada has her own Parliament. She makes her own laws, imposes her own taxes, expends her own produce. *But what is most important, not only has she local self-government, but* RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT *has been established in Canada.* The present GOVERNOR-GENERAL of Canada *has fully succeeded in establishing the principle of responsibility.* Until he held the reins of government, the various attempts which had been made to establish that principle had entirely failed; but he has *honestly and entirely succeeded.* The ministers chosen to conduct the affairs of the colony are the ministers *in whom the majority of the Legislature have confidence.* The result has *proved the value of the principle*; for when the public mind of Europe was disturbed, when changes were going on throughout the continent, Canada was perfectly tranquil—Canada was perfectly contented. * * New Brunswick, sir, is also a case in point, where *the most complete measure* of self-government has been granted. I hold in my hand an extract from a despatch of my noble friend (Earl GREY), dated 20th June, 1848. My noble friend gives directions that the GOVERNOR should aid the people in carrying out the principle of self-government; and that he should abstain from identifying himself with any party, so that he might be free to act independently, and lend the sanction of his constitutional authority to support whatever ministry might be formed. A case has occurred quite recently in *Nova Scotia, which strongly demonstrates the value of self-government.* A strong feeling existed in the province against the administration; the members of which having been charged, the province was perfectly satisfied, and the GOVERNOR lent to the new ministers the value of his constitutional assistance and influence, unbiased by any feeling for any party. The despatch of the noble lord, dated 3rd November, 1846, already upon the table of the House, *fully exemplifies the principle* which, I have already said, actuates my noble friend."

Our immediate object is now accomplished; we have proved a connexion, in the view of the sentiments respectively expressed by our late Council, by the principal officers of our Government, and by HER MAJESTY'S present SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonial Department, on the much-disputed question of Responsible Government in the Colonies. We propose resuming the subject at an early opportunity; meanwhile, our readers have the case fairly before them, so far at least as regards the opinions expressed concerning it by these high authorities.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

PRESENT.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Thurlow, and Fisher; Councillors Hill, Ryan, Moore, M'Donald, Board, Little, Jenkins, May, Neale, Simmons, Wilshire, Driver, Paton, Thierens, and Wilkins.

GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.

Mr. MOORE said, that before entering on the business of the day, he wished to direct the attention of his Worship to the state of the George-street Markets. It would appear from the filthy state in which they were allowed to be kept, that there were no regulations on the subject of cleanliness, for the dirt was lying in heaps in every direction, offensive not more to the sight than to the smell of passers by. He thought that a place where so large a proportion of the citizens' edibles was kept for sale, could not be kept too clean; at all events, provision ought to be made for the sweeping of the markets at least once a day.

His WORSHIP said, he would direct the proper officer to attend to the matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The TOWN CLERK read—

Letters from the Collectors transmitting returns of defaulters in the payment of the city rates.

A letter from Mr. Martin, as attorney for Thomas Flood, demanding that a house in Devonshire-street, the stability of which was endangered by the building down of that street by the Corporation, be secured from damage, and threatening legal proceedings in the event of non-compliance.

A letter from John Taggart, complaining of neglect on the part of a collector of rates, in consequence of which Mr. Taggart had been compelled to pay rates which should have been obtained of an outgoing tenant.

CITY ASSESSMENT.

The TOWN CLERK intimated to the Council that he had received returns from three of the persons employed in assessing the city property, and expected that the fourth would be completed in a day or two.

WATER-WORKS.

Mr. MOORE moved, pursuant to notice—"That this Council do appoint a competent plumber to superintend the water works of the City, in terms of a report of the Water Committee, of date 5th February last; that his salary be fixed at the rate of £120 per annum, in accordance with a resolution of Council of date 6th March last, and that he be required to furnish two sureties in three times the amount of his salary for the due performance of his duties." It had been found that, in consequence of the insufficient performance of this work hitherto, water to a great extent was running to waste, in order to remedy which, he thought it proper to bring forward this motion.

Mr. MAY seconded the motion.

Carried, *nem. con.*

FINANCE.

Alderman PATON, pursuant to notice, moved, "That in terms of a resolution of this Council, of date 9th February, 1848, authorising the Council to borrow, for the purchase and laying down water pipes, a sum not to exceed £10,000, and in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Finance Committee on the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year 1848, tenders be invited for the purchase of debentures to be issued by the Corporation to the extent of £3000, on the same terms as those already issued, to cover the expenditure of the Water Committee during the year 1848." This motion, he said, was on the face satisfactory evidence of its necessity; and, Councillor (then Alderman) Wilshire having, on the 9th February, 1848, so clearly shown the expediency of borrowing money on security of the water revenue, but little need now be said on the subject. It not also, he believed, had a water pipe been laid down by the Corporation, which had not secured a return of from thirty to one hundred per cent. per annum on the outlay; but he considered it was unreasonable to delay this expense from the city rate, to which every citizen was liable, while the benefit of the pipes was, as yet, comparatively partial,—the full benefit of the expenditure being reserved for those who might come hereafter, it was more equitable that they should bear a portion of the expense than to defray it wholly from the present income of the city. Looking at the Treasurer's account, by which it appeared that the expenditure of the last Water Committee was £1000 in excess of their receipts, he expected that the necessity of his motion would be admitted by every member of the Council, and passed without opposition.

Mr. RYAN seconded the motion.

Mr. WILSHIRE said, he saw no objection to borrowing the amount named, if the Water Committee were in need of it; but the mover had not shown that it was at all required. So far, however, from wanting a loan, the Water Committee had, or ought to have, a balance in hand. He considered that the Alderman had signally failed in making out his case.

Alderman ALLEN said, that the mover could not do otherwise than fail in bringing forward such a motion on such grounds as he had adduced. If he had read the report which the late Water Committee brought up at the close of their labours, and which was approved by the Council without a word of opposition, he would have seen that that committee had a balance to their credit of £1000. It had been said to-day that they had expended during the year a larger amount than the year's income. He was not prepared to deny that statement, but it would be found, by taking the entire receipts and expenditure of the Corporation, in connexion with the water works, that there was, at the period of the committee closing their labours, the 30th October, a balance in favour of the works something like £1000. The Water Committee therefore clearly could not be in want of money, and he therefore could not support the motion before the Council. He was aware that a sum of money—£1700—was owed on debentures for the use of the Water Committee; but he was also aware that not one-fourth of the money so raised was used by that committee, and the remainder was expended by the Improvement Committee on the general works of the city. If, however, the Water Committee were really in the necessitous circumstances alleged, the terms of the resolution of the 9th February, 1848, if be recollected rightly, were sufficiently large to authorise them in borrowing money without coming down to the Council at all. It was said, however, that the Corporation was £3000 in debt, and the present motion no doubt was made with a view of getting rid of that debt. Nevertheless, he maintained that the Corporation was in a flourishing condition; for they had rates to the amount of £2500 overdue and recoverable—they had endowment to the extent of nearly £4000—and they were entitled by statute to raise £28,000 if needed, by assessment. He thought, therefore, the Council sit had better pause before passing the motion of the Alderman for Cook Ward; let the overdue taxes be collected; and the taxes in future be so proportioned as to meet the legitimate demands upon them, and thereby avoid all occasion for drawing upon the water rates for the general works of the city.

Mr. JENKINS said, it would not be fair now to call upon the citizens to make good the money which ought to have been raised two or three years ago, when the rates were low on account of the appropriation of the water revenue to the general works of the city. The Council ought not to separate without at least sanctioning a loan to the amount by which the income of the Water Committee last year was exceeded by their expenditure. They could get money of the Savings' Bank for five per cent. which would be a saving of 2 per cent. on the interest charged by the Bank for their money drawn account. Money must, however, be got from some quarter—they could not go on without it.

Mr. SIMMONS said, that the motion was altogether a mistake; the loan should have been asked for by the Alderman of the Improvement Committee, where money might be wanting, and not by the Chairman of the Water Committee, who did not want it. If the balance of £1000 set out by the report of the Water Committee was a fictitious thing, it should have been exposed when that report was under consideration; in the absence of anything to show to the contrary, he must take the report as a truthful document, by which he was convinced that the water revenue was not in need of borrowing, and he would therefore oppose the motion.

Alderman THURLOW said, that if there was any virtue in the resolution of 1848 brought forward by the late Alderman for Marquarie Ward, there was no necessity for coming down to the Council with the present motion. It appeared, however, from what he heard to-day that no confidence could be placed in any document which was brought up to them, and if this resolution be adopted, the report of the last year's Water Committee would be thereby declared defective and misleading. That report set out that there was a large balance to the credit of the Committee; but now, only two months from the date of that document, the present Water Committee had come down to them for £3000 to make up deficiencies. The Council ought not to sanction the application being made to them by the last speaker, if the money was not required for the Water Committee, but for the city works, against which the Alderman (Thurlow) had always, he remembered the mover to withdraw the resolution rather than press it on the Council, when would sure enough, he was sorry to say, they were prepared to unsay what only the other day they said.

Alderman BROUGHTON regretted that the mover had not obtained from the City Treasurer an account of his actual receipts and disbursements on account of the Water Committee for the last twelve months, by which he would at once have satisfied the Council that the money he asked was not required for the purposes for which it was asked for, but to reimburse to the treasurer the money drawn from the city fund by the Water Committee during the past year. The Water Committee boasted of a large balance in their favour; but it was only by the economy practised in the expenditure of the year was £1603 3s. 9d., whereas the expenditure of the same period amounted to no less than £3000; from which it would be plain to every one that at the date of the report which boasted of £1000 in hand, the Committee must have been £1000 in debt. The whole of the pecuniary embarrassment of the Corporation was attributable to the expenditure by the Water Committee of £1000 or £1200 more than their income. The Financial Minute authorised the expenditure of £1000 by the Water Commissioners; but the task was confided to them, the means having been pointed out, of raising the money independently of the rate upon the citizens. He thought it was scarcely necessary for the Alderman to have made the present application; he might have raised the money by debentures under the authority of the resolution in 1848, and by which means a saving of two per cent. would be effected.

Mr. DRIVER said, that as much had been said about the expenditure of the Water Committee, no one had explained the manner of it. A very large quantity of piping was laid down in the course of the year, and it was a matter for a moment contemplated that the outlay would be returned in a single year. The money would however speedily be repaid, and the water revenue would amply secure any money that might be borrowed thereon.

Alderman RYAN said, that if few minutes' consideration had been bestowed on the motion, it would either not have been brought forward, or have been so shaped that its propriety would not have been disputed. Every member must be fully aware that the Alderman (Fisher) was proceeding on false premises—that there had been nearly £1000 of expenditure in the last year, for which they got no return, in such matters as the late proceedings with Alexander, those with Hallinshed, &c., and that the Water Committee did not stand in need of a loan, having a sufficient income to defray their expenses.

Mr. LITTLE said, that except as it afforded opportunity for a little centrifugal display, the dispute about the Water Committee had really nothing to do with the resolution. According to their report, adopted by the Council, they were not only out of money, but actually had money in hand; and he was bound—members generally were bound, it be-lieved, the statement of that report, and the contrary was shown. If money were wanted, why did they not borrow it in a proper and legitimate manner? It was quite a burlesque to occupy the time of members in this manner, for if resolutions had been in former years adopted as had been to-day alleged, authorising the raising of money by debentures, there was not the slightest necessity for now coming down to the Council in this way. He would like to know, if the Council had authorised the raising of £1000, why it had not been done? and if they could borrow money, at the rate of 5 per cent., why was it that they threw away 8 per cent. for interest on an overdrawn account.

Alderman BROUGHTON rose to move an amendment, but the Mayor ruled that no member having spoken to the motion, could afterwards rise to move an amendment.

Mr. HILL did not see why the Water Committee should be allowed to draw £1200 or £1400 *from the general revenue; nor, having* permitted them to become so indebted, why they should not be called upon to refund. To this extent, and no further, would he concur in the proposition to obtain a loan—the extent contemplated by the Water Committee to pay back the money improperly drawn from the city fund for their purposes.

Mr. M'DONALD moved, as an amendment, that the motion be referred to the Finance Committee for inquiry, and to report. He considered this was the only method that could be adopted in order to bring the matter clearly before the Council and the public. But if it should be shown that money was required, it ought to be borrowed by the Council, and not by the Water Committee, or any other section of the Council.

Mr. BOARD seconded the amendment.

Alderman ALLEN said, he had the same objection to the amendment as to the original motion: that the Water Committee was not in any circumstances requiring relief, and that therefore to borrow money on their account was perfectly absurd. The treasurer himself had referred him (Alderman Allen) that after defraying the Water Commissioners with all the expenditure incurred under their authority, there remained a large balance to the credit of their account. It had been said that that amount was only in figures; but he felt himself bound to believe that what their treasurer had in figures he also had in fact; but if not, the disrepute was for the treasurer, and not the Water Committee to explain. He concurred with Mr. Little that it was absurd to occupy the time of the Council in this way. However, that the Corporation Cook Ward had brought before them to-day. The money was not required for the use of the Water Committee, but for the liquidation of the Bank account, for which purpose he did not think they were justified in raising money by the means proposed.

Mr. WILSHIRE saw no necessity in borrowing money in aid of the Water Committee, and therefore saw no necessity in troubling the Finance Committee in the matter.

Mr. HILL supported the amendment as the only means of arriving at the true state of affairs; for between the conflicting assertions respecting the Water Committee, he did not see how any member could conscientiously give his vote one way or the other.

Mr. JENKINS supported the amendment.

Alderman FISHER having addressed the Council in reply on his motion, and in opposition to the amendment,

The MAYOR put the amendment, which on division was carried by a majority of 10 against 8.

THE CITY WORKS AND THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Mr. PATON, pursuant to notice, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That in pursuance of the resolution passed by this Council on the 5th December last, to the following effect, viz.:—'That all the improvements or works that are to be performed at the expense of the City during the year 1848-9, exceeding the value of £10 each, be done by contract, excepting such as may be specially ordered by the Council to be done otherwise; and that tenders for all contract work shall be addressed to the Council.' This Council do specially order that the following improvements or works be retained in the hands of the Council, to be carried out under the supervision of the proper officers, and not to be performed by contract:—1st. The working of the quarries. 2nd. The performance of means' work with sanction, or discharge them without a reason assigned such course is concurred. 3rd. The execution of minor improvements and repairs, such as broken drains, or works which may be reported by the City Surveyor of immediate necessity. And that the Improvement Committee be authorised to hire the necessary horses and carts and men, not exceeding fifty men in all, and pay such men required for carrying out the said works." Mr. Paton said, that in the consideration of this motion, the question for members was, whether they would employ any man by the day on the city works—whether, in fact, it was necessary to carry on any of the works under the supervision of their own officers, or whether all should alike be let off to contractors. The number of men heretofore employed under the Commissioners was 122; in his opinion, there was no doubt that the Council would be under the necessity of retaining some working men in their pay, and that for these he thought the number of men stated in his motion, (50) would be found amply sufficient. Some works there were which could not be done satisfactorily by contract, either for the contractor of the Corporation—such as the cut in Argyle-street, the repairs in Crescent-street, and some other minor works. A city had been relieved of having so many. It was sheer nonsense. There was plenty of money to be got if it was needed, and any amount of money, even if raised by loan, judiciously expended in the principal thoroughfares of the city, would be beneficial to the citizens at large.

Mr. SIMMONS seconded the resolution. He thought it would be injurious not to keep a small number of men on day work, for the performance of trifling repairs, such as they were needed, for the cleansing of the streets, &c.

Mr. WILSHIRE said he was at a loss to understand the meaning of the motion until on inquiry he found that the Improvement Committee had taken upon themselves, in consequence of the passing on the 5th December of a resolution which was unpalatable to them, to order the discharge of all the men employed under them, which he contended they had no authority to do, which was not contemplated by the integrity of the Council when carried that resolution, and which they did with a view of throwing odium upon the Council. [A member: "It was not the Improvement Committee, but the Mayor, who ordered the discharge of the men." It was denied that the Improvement Committee had taken upon themselves, in consequence of the passing on the 5th December of a resolution which was unpalatable to them, to order the discharge of all the men employed under them, which he contended they had no authority to do, which was not contemplated by the integrity of the Council when carried that resolution, and which they did with a view of throwing odium upon the Council. [A member: "It was not the Improvement Committee, but the Mayor, who ordered the discharge of the men."]

Alderman was pursuing: a committee of they had been appointed on these matters.

Mr Mayne held the objection to be a good

Alderman Bannerman said there would be ly opportunity of recurring to this mat- There might be circumstances which ld warrant the payment to one man of 20s., for which another would only get 5s. per

For instance—if he had a house to let, his earlier became his tenant. He might those circumstances give him 10s. per for his horse and cart; while if there no other relationship than that of master servant, he would not pay more than 10s. ceived that if the Improvement Com- e had done their duty there would have n necessity for the presence of the by- ers, who were no doubt got there for a al purpose. There is an evident anxiety sh the blame of their discharge from their shoulders to those of others; his were not ularly broad, and he was not disposed to ssume them his share. If the Committee done their duty the men would not have t out of work, for the work themselves either ght would, and who would have employed labourers. The Improvement Committee at least therefore as much to blame as members who carried the resolution of month for the non-employment of the men. The old system had not been n to be superior to contracts; but the ernment had found it expedient to contract ublic works, and the member for Phillip d, as opposed to the city works being let by contract, adopted that system for the mance of his own; which he held was a fably good argument as to which he con- ed to be in truth, the better system. It the love of patronage alone, he believed.

made the Improvement Committee so ch in their old system; but if this was ing to be ashamed of, why object to public ies? Let it not be said that Mr. A. ge this improvement made, for Mr. B., ideration of which Mr. B. will use his ence to get another for Mr. A. Throw ge from contracts to public under, and there will nger be, if there has been, any parking of ters—no anti-agreement as that, "if you ommend my tenants for employment, ll also recommend yours." No in- tance of this sort could they obtain ed. He had heard them, and so no ht had many other members. He did not they were true, but he wished to remove possibility of their recurrence.

Mr. Tuckerman interrupted the Alderman. would not sit there and be insulted in that

Alderman Bannerman wished that members did not close before they could make it ex- ble to attend that Council. He and others did not then be subjected to so many inter- ptions. He regretted that the member who spoke should take his observations to him.

It had also been alleged that great injus- had been committed by allowing some ons to have several carts employed on the pension works. (Cries of "Name.") It ld not be premature to give the name; the leman who cries "name," knows, or ht to know; but there were none so blind those who could not see. It may not be ressing to see, but the Council ought to ge away such imputations, and that could be done by resorting to the system he ad- ated. They ought to be above suspicion in their transactions, but at present they were in that desirable position with the public. It was remarkable that the only opposition came with one from the Improvement Com- tee, who refused to give the contract sys- a trial. Why, was best known to them- lves.

Alderman Parkes called the speaker to er; his language was disorderly, ungentle- and offensive in the extreme.

Mr. Pavey said he was a member of the ovement Committee, and he saw nothing ong in the language of the Alderman for illy Ward.

Alderman Egan said, some men had no se feeling, and did not know when they were hurt.

The Mayor said he did not see anything ectionable in the words of the Alderman for illy Ward.

Alderman Bannerman: These remarks may ffensive to the Improvement Committee; was possible they were not aware of the re- ns to which he had called their attention. they ought to know them. These were ressons which induced him to advocate the ract system, and nothing had been said to ify him that system would not work well. re was one little circumstance which it was ld be made known. When the men were called in to be paid, prior to their dis- rge, a member of the Improvement Com- tee called to the messenger for a pair of ners to cut off a lock of hair, to be pre- ted to those gentlemen who passed the cut- ers resolution in Council. He had no doubt should gain a great notoriety for having ted to vote against the day labour em. But the labourers must have same amount of money expended, r which system soever it was to be expended, and therefore could not be injured the change. There was nothing in his re- tion to prevent the employment by the ovement Committee of all the men they d, if they were shown to be necessary; for say was it for the committee to ask the uncil to perform the work in George-street the Cattle Market, by day labour, if they ught it necessary or advisable, and so on ing the men in work until a fair trial of two systems had been made.

Mr. Darvey said that he voted for the reso- on of last month, with a view of putting a to the works, convinced that the whole ter was a mass of corruption.

Mr. Ryan moved an adjournment, seconded Mr. Willis, which was negatived.

Alderman Tuckerman said, that he could not a silent vote on this question, although ould not enter at fully into its discussion ld it there had not been a special ing convened for the consideration on a day next. The Improvement Committee shown their willingness to comply with resolution of Council, but they had no au- ity to act contrary thereto, and that put n to any discussion which may have before vested in the Improvement Committee, bringing to a dead lock all and every work ding £10 in extent. To day, however, advocates of that measure were ready to up their own words. What else was the allenge proposed by the member for illip Ward, leaving to the dis- tion of the committee, the employment of men as they may deem necessary. The tion was warned of the result of the re- ution before they affirmed it, not only of members of the Improvement Committee, but by the Aldermen for Phillip Ward, who to- ly honestly declared his sentiments, while ly every member who voted with him had claimed them: If the Council had left it to committee to report from time to time at works they recommended should be per- med by day-work, and what by contract, ould have saved the wrangled-work in ch they were this day engaged. He asked Deputy, would they meet the question fairly and fairly, or persist in driving them- ls into a corner? He, for one, was an ad- ate for contract work to a certain extent; at the same time he was opposed to dis- ging their men at a moment's notice. If resolution had been qualified in any way, ch stipulating a time for the discharge of their ployers, or ordering that it should be done degree, some discretion would have been ft to the committee. To allow, however, that Improvement Committee had no part in discharge of the men, he would read a ter which he received from the Town erk to write to the City Surveyor, directing ch officer to discharge them, as there were no ployed out of which to pay their wages. ch letter fully relieved the committee m all responsibility in this matter. And ch a charge or insinuation which had been relled at the Improvement Committee, pecting certain streets and places formed no part of the question when before the Council, therefore it was unnecessary for him to ter upon any refutation. A motion was made the Improvement Committee for the Nin- ber of the men, in pursuance of the resolu- n of Council, but it was opposed by those members who thought the Council had voted ith the Improvement Committee in that resolution. He supported it, for the Council and to the public if there was any ground for the pretense now set up, that in carrying that resolution they had no idea of discharging the men. The very terms of the resolution itself were sufficient contradiction to such an assertion. The Alderman for Phillip Ward had acted in a manly way, and by the avowal of his own sentiments in reference to the resolution of last month, had relieved him (Alderman Thurlow) from much that he otherwise should have felt it necessary to address to them on the present occasion. He was sorry to hear, however, his ill-natured remarks about the party repairs in the southern portion of the city. Should the residents of those localities be debarred all manner of participation or benefit in the city fund, to which they contributed their proportion? The alderman made no objection to the expenditure on William-street for the accommodation of the Darlinghurst substocers, nor the improvement of the South Head Road as far as the boundary of the city, over which the alderman himself very frequently travelled; nor did the alderman for Brisbane ward complain of the expenditure in Parramatta-street, which furnished him with a good road to within a stone's throw of his own residence. The expenditure of partiality and fickleness acts would be very good against the Improvement Committee if they could be proved; but if not, where was the use of irritating men's minds by continually harping upon them? If any members of the Improvement Committee were so corrupt as had been insinuated, there would be no difficulty in proving it, and means could be devised for their punishment, and from preventing their appearance as members of that Council. The alderman would most likely be called upon to prove what he had stated respecting some of the members of the Improvement Committee. The member for Bourke ward said there was a system of gross corruption going forward in the Improvement Committee, of which he is a member, why did he not turn it out, and expose it to the world? It was evidently a base miserable insinuation. He warned the Council not to come to a conclusion on the question until the special meeting of Monday next. It would not be found to facilitate their business if the Council persisted in opposing the fourteen of their own body who formed the Improvement Committee, who it was not likely would be brought to fall into a resolution of Council against them, carried by a miserable majority of one.

Mr. Little: It appeared to him that the whole question was which was to have the upper hand, the Improvement Committee, or the Council? If a mistake had been made, a willingness had been shown to rectify it by putting the whole of the men again on the works and gradually dismissing them. Why then did not the Improvement Committee come forward and honestly aid in this arrangement? It might be a deplorable circumstance to deprive so large a number of men of employment, but the question he conceived he (Mr. L.) was bound to consider was—in what the course for the interest of the public? and in discharging that duty he conceived he did no injustice to any one. If the Council persisted in opposing the fourteen of their own body who formed the Improvement Committee, who it was not likely would be brought to fall into a resolution of Council against them, carried by a miserable majority of one.

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Mr. Darvey said that he voted for the reso- on of last month, with a view of putting a to the works, convinced that the whole ter was a mass of corruption.

Mr. Ryan moved an adjournment, seconded Mr. Willis, which was negatived.

Alderman Tuckerman said, that he could not a silent vote on this question, although ould not enter at fully into its discussion ld it there had not been a special ing convened for the consideration on a day next. The Improvement Committee shown their willingness to comply with resolution of Council, but they had no au- ity to act contrary thereto, and that put n to any discussion which may have before vested in the Improvement Committee, bringing to a dead lock all and every work ding £10 in extent. To day, however, advocates of that measure were ready to up their own words. What else was the allenge proposed by the member for illip Ward, leaving to the dis- tion of the committee, the employment of men as they may deem necessary. The tion was warned of the result of the re- ution before they affirmed it, not only of members of the Improvement Committee, but by the Aldermen for Phillip Ward, who to- ly honestly declared his sentiments, while ly every member who voted with him had claimed them: If the Council had left it to committee to report from time to time at works they recommended should be per- med by day-work, and what by contract, ould have saved the wrangled-work in ch they were this day engaged. He asked Deputy, would they meet the question fairly and fairly, or persist in driving them- ls into a corner? He, for one, was an ad- ate for contract work to a certain extent; at the same time he was opposed to dis- ging their men at a moment's notice. If resolution had been qualified in any way, ch stipulating a time for the discharge of their ployers, or ordering that it should be done degree, some discretion would have been ft to the committee. To allow, however, that Improvement Committee had no part in discharge of the men, he would read a ter which he received from the Town erk to write to the City Surveyor, directing ch officer to discharge them, as there were no ployed out of which to pay their wages. ch letter fully relieved the committee m all responsibility in this matter. And ch a charge or insinuation which had been relled at the Improvement Committee, pecting certain streets and places formed no part of the question when before the Council, therefore it was unnecessary for him to ter upon any refutation. A motion was made the Improvement Committee for the Nin- ber of the men, in pursuance of the resolu- n of Council, but it was opposed by those members who thought the Council had voted ith the Improvement Committee in that resolution. He supported it, for the Council

stone; its admeasurement was made by Dr. Hope with a piece of tape, when the conglomerate was found to be six inches one-eighth round the broadest part of it, and four inches five-eighths at the narrowest!—There were twenty-four insolvents in the Port Phillip district in the year 1848.—A subscription of nearly £100 has been raised for the family of Barrack-Sergeant Lovell, who was killed by the fall of a building during the earthquake at Wellington.—There are at present officiating in the province of New Munster, New Zealand, eight Church of England clergymen, three Wesleyan ministers, two of the Free Church of Scotland, two of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and two of the Roman Catholic Church.—The *Moreton Bay Courier* complains that while its circulation is increasing, "alas there are no returns."—The 80th Regiment, stationed at Auckland, were inspected by General Pitt on the 20th December.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(*From yesterday's Government Gazette.*)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11th January, 1849.—With reference to the Minute of the 7th October, 1848, headed "Denominational Schools," His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of a letter from the Chairman of the Board for superintending these schools in the Middle or Sydney District, with a statement of the proposed distribution of the sum allluded to therein, as appropriated for the support of Schools in 1849.

(No. 48-142.)

Denominational Board Office, 10th January, 1849.

Sir,—Having reference to the distribution of the sums voted by the Legislative Council for the support of the Denominational Schools for 1848, forwarded by us on the 17th October last, and especially to the amount of £335 reserved for the aid of additional schools in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland during the present year, I have now the honour to forward our proposed distribution of that sum, and to request that, if approved of by His Excellency the Governor, the same may be notified for general information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. D. RIDDELL,
Chairman of Denominational Board.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Statement of the distribution of a Sum appropriated for Schools in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, for 1849.

	£	s.	d.
Goulburn	40	0	0
Dungog	30	0	0
Dapto	30	0	0
Campbelltown	30	0	0
Penrith	30	0	0
Parramatta North	25	0	0
Singleton	30	0	0
Aberdeen	25	0	0
Wylie's Flats	25	0	0
Woolloomooloo	35	0	0
Lane Cove	30	0	0
Pitt Town	35	0	0
Total	£335	0	0

C. D. RIDDELL,
Chairman of Denominational Board

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

Mr. C. Newton.—At the Sale Yard, at 12 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins, Beans, Seeds, and Weights.

Mr. Stewart.—At his Stables, York street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Mares, Colts, Cows, Pen-fowls; at the Cattle Market, at 3 o'clock, Horses.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Guns, Boat Anchors, Cheese, Tobacco, Dustery, &c.

Australian Subscription Library.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Australian Subscription Library was held on Thursday last, the Attorney-General in the chair. Mr. E. D. Thomson was elected President, in succession to the late Mr. M'Leay, and Mr. W. S. M'Leay and Dr. Wallace were added to the Committee, in the place of retiring members; the other office-bearers were re-elected. A resolution was adopted, giving facilities for persons to become subscribers between the general meetings of the proprietors, and three proprietors and eight subscribers were elected.

New Munster.—We have seen a Supplement to the *New Zealand Government Gazette* dated 21st December, from which we learn that the members of the Legislative Council of the province of New Munster are W. M. Bunnatyne, P. D. Bell, W. Hickson, G. Hunter, A. Ludlam, and G. Moore, Esquires, and that Mr. H. S. Harrison, had been appointed Clerk to the Council.

Off to the Fight Coach.—The Directors of the Bank of Australia announced their intention of giving the women of properties in the late partition conveyances free of charge. Yesterday, the fortunate builders of one of the North Hastings allotments applied at the Bank of Australia to know where the "conveyance" would be ready, as he was anxious to visit his property as early as possible, and intended to avail himself of the Bank's promise of a "conveyance free of charge."

Police Office.—Messrs. Smart and Stilliton, the resident magistrates for yesterday, were most punctual in the discharge of their duties. Mr. W. A. Miles and Captain Innes were also present. Mr. Stirling and Aldermen Thurlow are the gentlemen summoned for to-day.

Violent Assault.—A man named Donald M'Carthy, a shoemaker, residing in Brougham Place, was yesterday brought before the Police Court, charged with the commission on the previous afternoon of a violent and unprovoked assault on a neighbour named Darby Byrne. It seemed that Byrne having left two buckets of water near M'Donald's door, the wife of the latter, after upsetting both of them, took up one for the purpose of throwing it at him. As Byrne was endeavouring to stay her hand she caught hold of him, and the defendant then come up and struck him with a heavy bar of wood, inflicting a very severe wound over the forehead, and knocking him prostrate, and was about repeating his violence, when he was prevented. M'Carthy's defence was, that Byrne was going to strike his wife, and he had him or prevent the assault. The testimony of a female who witnessed the whole of the outrage confirming the complainant's statement, M'Carthy was sentenced to pay a fine of £1 or go two months to gaol.

A Point upon the Building Act.—Mr. Golden, the Corporation Building Surveyor, yesterday prosecuted a person named Armstrong, residing in Lower George-street, for a breach of the 60th clause of this Act, in allowing his chimney to be on fire. The defendant was one of several residents in the house where the fire occurred, and disputed the information on the ground that the chimney on fire did not belong to the room he lived in. By a question put from the bench it seemed that the landlord of the house did not reside on the premises. Mr. Miles, with whom was Mr. Smart, therefore considered that on the information charged the defendant with being "the occupier" of the house, whereas it seemed he was the tenant of a room only. It could not be sustained, and the case must therefore be dismissed. Mr. Nichols, who appeared for the prosecution, requested that the bench, instead of pronouncing a dismissal, would decline adjudicating, as then a mandamus might be applied for, and the point raised be settled. This was complied with.

Reckless Cart Accident.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, as a person named Coleman was driving a wood cart along Market-lane one of the wheels went over the head of a little child of about two years of age, named M'Farlane, the daughter of a resident in that locality, who was playing in the street. Mr. Surgeon Nelson was almost immediately in attendance, when it was found that no serious an injury on the left temple had occurred, and the infant's recovery is very precarious. The unfortunate occurrence is stated to have been purely accidental. Coleman, shortly after the accident, was taken into custody by the Police, and on being brought before the Court, yesterday, was remanded until to-day.

Bad Goods-selling.—From all parts of the interior we hear complaints of the immense evils caused by the hawkers, three-fourths of whom retail spirits. It cannot, says a correspondent, from the Lachlan, be called a very gay calling, for it is done in the most open and bold manner. With the temptation of grog carried to the door of their huts, it is not to be wondered at that the shepherds commit crimes to obtain the means of procuring it. How many bottles of rum are paid for with sheepskins taken from *last sheep*? If this unlawful traffic be carried on to one-half the extent we have reason to believe it is, we can hardly imagine it possible that the Commissioners and Border Police apply their energies to the suppression of the system with that vigour which the enormity of the evils it gives rise to requires.

Copper Smelting.—The works for smelting copper recently erected at Lane Cove by Messrs. Ferris and James, are now in operation, and we believe without any inconvenience or annoyance to the neighbourhood. The advantage to the mining interest and the colonies generally of successfully carrying out smelting operations on an extensive scale must be evident to every one who considers the subject. Some very extensive buildings were erected in the neighbourhood of Newcastle about two years since, which it was stated were intended for smelting works, but we have not heard of any progress having been recently made.

Bernhe Gwynne.—Enquiry having been made from England respecting a person named Robert Gwynne, who left Halesworth, Suffolk, some few years since, to reside in Australia, any persons who can give information respecting him is requested to communicate the same to the Colonial Secretary's Office.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

The Murderer of Mr. M'Kinlay.—It appears that Sylvester Sheriff, the assassin of Mr. M'Kinlay, met his death in the following manner:—He was walking on a piece of timber which projected into the river, proprietary to swimming across, when the log, which was rotten, broke, precipitating him into the water. It is supposed that the gun which he carried accidentally went off and shot him in the groin. There is no reason to suppose that he committed suicide. The reason for supposing him to have met his death in the manner above described is the fact that a party on walking along the projecting piece of timber in question was precipitated into the river by the breaking of the wood, which, when examined, was found to be unsound. Sheriff's body was found a few yards from the log, along which the broke had issued his steps.—*Melbourne Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Several vessels having been laid on for the coast of California, merchandise to a considerable amount is being shipped, principally of such goods as are abundant in this market; but many large parcels have been taken, consisting of Oilmen's Stores, Salt Provisions, Spirits, &c.; and a large quantity of Drapery Goods have also been purchased for the same destination—the consequence is a very brisk trade has been done for the last few days, and our market is therefore much relieved by such a continued run upon it. The demand has been so general that every branch of trade has felt it, and stocks are so much reduced as to leave us very bare of many articles. The settlers and country storekeepers evince little animation in their operations, although Wool is realizing far higher rates than was anticipated at the commencement of the season.—Freights were reduced very low owing to the amount of unemployed tonnage. The Commissariat having accepted tenders for the transportation of the military to India, and some 9000 tons being laid on for the California trade, will tend much to advance rates both coastwise and for Britain; the limited number of vessels exported from the eastward will also cause a demand for the Manila, Java, and China trade, during the ensuing two or three months.—Exchange is likely to advance, if we may judge from the run we observe has been made on the Treasury for bills, at advanced rates; and the Banks are careless of selling at present rates.—Brandy, Rum, and Gin, have been quoted at low rates.—Champagne has been acquired for, and a sale of Marsala (Wood's) has been effected; in other wines we have heard of few transactions.—Cotton is more enquired for, and one sale of twenty bales has been made of Scotch canvas.—Cigars are more sought after, and quoted at 40s. to 60s.—Currants are being moved at 4½d.—Flour is in brisk demand.—With Hops we are still fairly supplied.—Leather was subject to alteration, the trade being the holders.—In sheep lead a small parcel was taken at £26; white (mixed) in kegs, is quoted at 28s.—Mustard is still offered at low rates.—Nails continue scarce.—Oil, olive, in wood and bottle, a very scarce, and the outports appear to be even more scarcely supplied. Black paint of fair quality is wanted.—Pickles have been much reduced in stock within the last few days.—Pitch and tar, now landing, have been placed at short last quotations.—Rock salt is being run off at about £3 a-chaldron.—Rice is very light.—Starch is reduced in stock to a few hundred weight.—Sugar: The cargo of the Panthers was taken by one of our principal speculators in this article; and although a large quantity was offered at auction a marked improvement is perceptible; refined is quoted at 42s., and pieces, No. 1, at 37s.—Tea is without much alteration; we notice a slight improvement.—Tea is realising fair rates.—Tobacco of good quality is scarce.—Tumblers, light stocks.—Varnish: A sale of Noble and Hill's is reported at a moderate advance.—Wines: Our supply is now altogether from the interior, more having made its appearance from the southward for some time past.

R. HARNETT, Broker,
1, Jamison-street.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

Wheat.—The weekly receipts of colonial consumption continue to increase. During the last six days about 8000 bushels have reached Sydney, and have met with a ready disposal at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per bushel, showing an average of about 3s. 9d. or 3s. 10d. There has been a small transaction of Van Diemen's Land at 3s. 7½d. per bushel.

Flour was quoted at the mills to-day at—First, per 200lb lbs., £18, cash; seconds, per ditto, £9, ditto; ration, per ditto, £8, ditto. There is no stock in any of the mills, and enquiries are made for this article for biscuit, and for shipment to California.

Bran.—8d. wholesale, 9d. retail, per bushel.

Barley.—The 2 lb leaf keeps at 4s.

Grain.—The only article in which any business has been doing is maize, which is still very scarce, although perhaps not quite so much so as last week. 1s. 7d. per bushel has been readily given for a good sample.

Potatoes.—The supply now in the market is wholly of colonial produce, and although the market is well stocked, such is its known this a large quantity will yet arrive from the southern districts, prices show rather no advance, as they are from at £4 to £5 5s. per ton, and 6s. above the latter rate has been given for a superior sample.

Onions.—The result of Mr. W. Foster was to-day brought into the market, numbering in the whole near sixty head; several were thoroughbred; many very choice broad necks, and a large quantity of nearly thoroughbred colts and fillies. The rest however of bidding as large a stock of horses into the market as Onions was evidenced by the prices realised, as the rates were far from remunerative to the breeder—the average did not exceed £5 12s. per head. The other sales of the week were by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Fawcett, the former disposed of twenty-[illegible] at from £6 to £12, and two pairs of carriage horses—one pair at forty guineas, and the other at twenty-six guineas; Mr. Armstrong's disposals were four at £17, one at £15, and two at £30, and a few lots at £7 each.

Horses Cattle.—There continues to be a very good supply of beasts for slaughter, and which have been brought down in very fair condition, and the rate of disposal has been steady at from £3 to £3 6s. per head. There has been nothing doing in milch cows. The prices given for calves has been from 5s. to 12s. per head.

Sheep.—There has been an average arrival of flocks during the week, and those of best quality have fetched 5s. 6d. per head.

Pigs.—Small swine have been in demand, and 24s. per lb. has been obtained from the pork butchers.

Dairy Produce.—The receipts at the George-street Market during the week have been two tons, cheese three tons, and butter two and a half tons. The season of the year causes a demand to prevail for bacon, and whilst the last quotation of 4d. per lb. has been maintained, a small lot of superior has been disposed of at a fraction higher. There being now a good stock of cheese on hand, 3½d. per lb. has been the rate for all of average quality, although from ½d. to 1d. higher has been obtained for choice dairies. There has unfortunately been a large quantity of rubbish forwarded to Sydney, and which has gone into the hands of the street hawkers at a most insignificant price. Butter has kept at (salt) 6d. to 6½d. per lb., and Wollongong 6d. From accounts, however, received from some of the districts, from which the usual supply of this article is derived, it is questionable whether these rates will long continue, as the season will prevent any large quantity being made. Smoking pigs 8s. to 8s. each.

Eggs, 7d. to 8d. per dozen has been the general rate of the week.

Poultry.—Fowls, 2s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per pair; ducks, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per ditto; turkeys, 7s. to 9s. per ditto; geese, 4s. to 5s. per ditto. The number of loads received at the George-street market in the course of the week was 10.

Fruit.—Although there were 60 loads of fruit brought to market in the course of the week, it was not the average one for the period of the year, and consequently rather high prices have been obtained by the purchasers. The following will show the new articles that have been introduced: grapes, 1s. per lb.; pears, common, 3s. to 4s. per basket; ditto, bergamot, 8d. to 1s. per dozen; peaches, table, 3d. to 6d. per ditto; ditto, common, from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per basket; apples, table, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; bananas, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per ditto; oranges, 6d. to 1s. per lb.; plums, 3d. per dozen; green gages, 3d. per dozen; melons, 2s. each; raspberries, 1s. 6d. per quart. There remains but few oranges in the market, and as these are chiefly those which have sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen. The grapes are very fine, as also are some of the peaches, but much of this fruit in the market appears to be blighted.

Vegetables.—The supply this week consisted of forty loads, and sold—Cabbages, 2s. to 5s. per dozen; parsnips, 3s. per dozen bunches; turnips and carrots, each 3s. per ditto; celery, 6d. per head; lettuces, 1s. 6d. per dozen; cucumbers, 3s. per ditto; horseradish, 3d. to 6d. per stick; rhubarb, 3d. per bundle; green peas, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per peck; French beans, 1s. 6d. per ditto; vegetable marrows, 1s. 6d. each; onions (old), 8s. to 6s. per cwt.; ditto (young) and radishes, 1s. per dozen bunches.

Forage.—The receipt of hay at the Campbell-street Market was unusually large, being 160 loads. It was all eaten, and sold at from £3 to £3 10s. per ton; 20 loads of straw sold at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt.; 20 loads of green fodder at 6d. to 7d. per dozen bundles; and 20 loads of green bedding sold at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Leathers.—Kangaroo skins keep steady at from 30s. to 36s. per dozen. There is something of briskness springing up in this market, the trade of which has been for many months past very dull, in consequence of their being a demand for the coarse or common leather for manufacture for the California market.

Building Materials.—Although there is not very extensive business being done in this market, it is nevertheless a very steady one, and prices keep the improvement that occurred a few weeks since on previous rates.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE PARLIAMENT.—THE MINISTRY.

(*From the Times, September 5.*)

It is now nearly ten months ago since the sovereign of those realms addressed the assembled members of an infant Parliament. They met, several of them for the first time—under peculiar circumstances. It was a time of pressure, of dejection, and gloom. It was a time pregnant with calamity to many a respectable family, with dishonour to many a respectable firm. In three months fell the fortunes and hopes of thousands. But if England was then suffering, Ireland was suffering more. Ribandism had been consecrated by popular combination into Thuggee. Murder inspired the sympathies of the people, and too often enjoyed the sanction of their priests. All was gloomy and foreboding then. But who could have predicted the more awful calamities of which all that was endured then was but a foreshadowing and an augury?

To those who yesterday saw the sovereign meet the Assembly which she had convoked, and heard her thank them for a laborious attendance of unparalleled length, there was much in the ceremony that had a morning beyond the mere pomp of a pageant and the brilliance of a rare show. When that last Majesty addressed the peers in person, she alluded in terms of lofty and merited eulogium to the loyalty of the King of the French. Yesterday there stood beside her throne—distinguished from the glittering corps of Ministers and Diplomatists by the comparative plainness of their attire—the exiled sons of that exiled monarch, who had been expelled by the loyal and the nation which had made him dear not only to the precepts of strict honour, but to the promptings of the heart. Around her throne stood the Ministers and Representatives of states and governments whose existence now trembles in the scale of fate. Yesterday, and close to the person, wielding with feeble arm the sceptre of state and bowed by the weight of nearly eighty years, stooped the venerable Duke, who had to rear the crumbling edifice of continental monarchies, and had put his seal and sign to treaties and nationalities which he was destined to outlive! And if it were strange for the victor of Waterloo to contemplate the exiled occupants of that throne which his own right hand had rescued for another, but not less unprosperous, race, it fell not less strangely on the ears of the descendants of Capet when the Queen of a constitutional monarchy gave her flat to the deliberate will of her English Commons in the traditionary language of the Norman William. Nor less curious is it that while France is "taking the lead in civilization," by enunciating the dogmas of her twenty-first constitution, MM. Guizot and Louis Blanc, the statesmen and victims of two rival revolutions, by a curious coincidence should meet at the sittings of a Parliament which has preserved its unwritten usages without the necessity of dogmas or the dictation of revolutions! Who that looked upon that gorgeous ceremony could fail to moralize upon the text it supplied—upon the instability of fortune, the crash of nations, and the vanity of human wisdom? But who that looked upon it could suppress a self-complacent thrill, as he saw the old forms and heard the old words in which his country has made her language for eight hundred years repeated in the presence of a bedimmed throne sent from every capital of Europe to sue for a generous neutrality or a generful intervention. The Ambassadors of Constitutional Prussia and Republican France were there to learn from the lips of the Speaker of the Commons of England [illegible] law with liberty, freedom and authority. The representative of the disinherited Sicilies was there to witness the [illegible] of reconciling [illegible] with which an English [illegible] of his [illegible] capital, and the enthusiasm with which the confidence is met, when he has conspire and vain men agitate, under the thin disguise of a fancied nationality. The whole proceeding was a protest of the Parliament in favour of the deep-seated but apparently and therefore available, institutions of the realm.

The Queen's speech is always less pleasant in its retrospections than its promises. This last year the inauguration of Parliament was melancholy enough. But it cannot be forgotten that the promises of Ministers were also cheerless enough. There was Ireland to be looked to; there was a sanitary reform to be proposed and enacted; there were the Navigation Laws to be overhauled; there were the West India interests to be relieved and protected; there were the usual vague "remedial measures" for Ireland to be considered. Well, Ireland has been looked to. An Arms Bill was passed in the early part of the session under circumstances and with a determination which were strikingly contrasted with the notorious declarations of the Ministry by which it was now introduced, and had once been obstructed. At a later period a Coercion Bill was passed, with an unanimity which was itself no less effective than the powers which it contained. The Sanitary Act, and the Navigation Act, are signs of a contradiction of the time-honoured maxim of the authors. These were administrative acts and administrative duties. There was no help for them. Had the Government shrunk from their execution, Dublin might now have been in the hands of a Jacobin crew, and London under the feet of a Socialist Confederation. But the necessary consequence of an inevitable harshness was to destroy the *prestige* of Whiggery. Whig principles were at an end when a Whig Ministry was compelled to repeat the tactics of Addington and Pitt. It became incumbent on them, therefore, just in proportion as they discredited public confidence in their sentiments, to restore or to create faith in their actions. Ceasing to be men of liberalism, they should have become men of statesmanship. They should have taken a practical view of their situation, and said, "Government is the thing required; we will govern." Had they done this, they would have had the heart and soul and strength of the nation with them. As it is, they have subsisted on the sufferance of parties. No party has liked to turn them out, because no party was strong enough to take their place. No one liked to be privy to a policy which after events might interpret into a conspiracy against the public safety, and so they limped on through the longest session of recent memory, to the no living member. Of all their more important measures the nothing have been withdrawn; the rest are so mutilated and shattered as to deny recognition. Nor have Ministers anybody to blame for this but themselves. Had they known their own minds, or considered their own measures, we should not have had to lament the abandonments, the postponements, and the irresolution which will perpetuate the memory of this session far more than its fruits. The Queen has congratulated her Parliament on the enactment of an Unemployed Vagrant Act. But the bill is not what its authors professed it ought to be, and promised that it should be. She has congratulated them on a measure for the relief of the sinking fund. But the measure which at the commencement received the approval of the Cabinet? The progress of the measure, the 15th instant, when it appeared labelled as "A Bill for Promoting the Public Health, price 8d.," to its passage and from prorogation to the 10th of July, as "A Bill, as amended by the Lords, entitled 'An Act for Promoting the Public Health,' price 1s.," with every possible change in the terms of its clauses, and every imaginable alteration in the constitution of its functionaries, displays as vacillation and a weakness of purpose which the fourfold budget and the thrice altered West India scheme can neither extenuate or efface.

We have spoken of the administrative acts of the Ministry. They were acts of necessity and courage. But in their execution no less than their evocation they were intimated, or rather they were anticipated, by the mind and spirit of the country. The nation would not let them rest idle; it demanded the maintenance of order, and the suppression of licentious turbulence. But the nation did not with the same spirit and the same unanimity prescribe justice to the West Indians. It did not with the same concord of purpose and numbers demand a system of colonization. Because it did not do this our colonies are left to unheeded ruin, our newest to profligate misuse. The economical mind which scattered four antagonist budgets over a month's fortnight for application of the public money towards the expansion of the former or the improvement of the latter.

The fact is, in the perplexities of the continent the abstractionists of the English Ministry are forgotten. To quote Mr. Hume's speech in parliament treats the Ministry as the villagers treated Don Quixote—as fit subjects of their weakness, but it respects them. But Ministers should not presume on this. The English nation likes any Government better than no Government at all; but it infinitely prefers a vigorous Government to a weak one. And it especially dislikes a Government of little men, with immature counsels,—a Government which takes five months to bring a measure from its introduction to its close, which intervenes twenty-five arithmetical blunders with the first, and runs with the last stage of a financial scheme, based which, being admitted to possess great talents and good intentions, gives no proof of the former and no scope to the latter, through its exercise and its neglect, and its propensity to promise too much.

"The strength of our institutions," in the words of the Queen's speech, "has been tried, and has not been found wanting." But, as the Minister of Commerce has informed the House, there are things more formidable than midnight clubs and secret societies; and that which no lawless confederation could accomplish a weak Government might earn the infamy of having done.

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Birmingham, September 8.—On Wednesday one of the new wrought iron bowstring bridges, constructed for the Blackwall Superstructure, under the superintendence of the engineer, Mr. Locke, M.P., was publicly tested at Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co.'s extensive establishment, the London Works, Smethwick, near Birmingham. There were present Captains Simmons and Wynne, R.E., the government inspectors of railways; Lieutenant Hutton, the inspector to the Government Board of Commissioners; Mr. G. F. Moore, M.P., and Messrs. C. Vignoles, Fairbairn, J. Whitwood, C. J. Kerr, C. Stanton, C. H. Wild, Professor Cowper, and between seventy and eighty scientific gentlemen and engineers.

The bridge ribs had been carefully ready for proof in an open space in front of the London Works, and presented a clear span of 130 feet between the bearings. It is constructed entirely of wrought iron, and consists of an arch of boiler plates and angle iron tied across at the ends by horizontal bars, and the tie bars are connected with the arch by vertical standards and by a double system of diagonals, which have the effect of distributing over the whole curve of the arch the action of weights placed on or passing over any point of the bridge. The ribs are adapted for large spans, in cases where either headway is of importance or where sufficient abutment cannot be obtained without very heavy expense.

Bridges of this description may be employed, it is affirmed, with perfect safety for very large spans—say 120 or 130 feet—and constructed in the same manner as ordinary girders are used for small ones; but in spans of 400 feet it would be necessary to use four ribs instead of two, and to brace all the four ribs together overhead, so as to obtain additional transverse stiffness. The ribs are supported at each end on cast-iron shoes fixed at one end to the piers, and mounted on the other on sliding frames and rollers. By this arrangement an important advantage is gained, as it provides against the effects of expansion, and contraction, but also for motion under a very heavy load. Experiments have shown that the action of these parts is perfect.

The proof of the bridge rib was applied by loading it with 240 tons of rails, bars, &c., and it produced the following satisfactory result:—The 240 tons weight produced a deflection at the centre of the arch of

SHEET IRON.

NOW landed in good condition, Nos. 16, 18, 20, 24, at THOMAS WOOLLEY'S, Iron Yard, King-street. 857

FOR SALE, AT KEANE'S COACH FACTORY, PITT-STREET NORTH.

A VERY handsome-built new Albert Clarence, with patent safes, trimmed with drab cloth and silk tabarrett, with satin flower, Swiss drab morocco, and the richest lace, stuffed with the best tabed hair, and painted a rich lake, with silver mountings. Always on hand, Alberts, Pilanthums, Albert Phaetons, Gigs, &c., &c. 811

FOR SALE, a neat pair of Carriage Horses, a perfect match. They are quiet to ride, or drive in single, double harness, and tandem. Apply to L. AND S. SAMUEL, Pitt-street. 671

SHEEP FOR SALE.

FROM 3000 to 4000 Ewes and Lambs of the finest description, and warranted never to have been diseased. Parties purchasing for the New Zealand Market, will find this a favourable opportunity, as the sheep can be delivered at Newcastle in ten days after approval.

N.B. A few choice rams and wethers, can be had if required. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. Adams, Kent-street North. 88

SALES BY AUCTION.

CLARET, RED WINE, ALE, AND GINGER.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock precisely,

47 CASES CLARET
1 Pipe red wine
1 Hogshead red wine
1 Hogshead Tenant's ale
1 Chest fine ground ginger.
Terms at sale. 869

BEER ENGINE, SPIRIT FOUNTAIN, CASE OF TABLE MATS, BOOKS, PICTURES, SUNDRIES.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock,

ONE excellent Beer Engine, with piping
One spirit fountain
One case of table mats, dish mats, D'Oyles, lamp mats, urn mats, &c., &c.
About 150 volumes of Books, many of them elegantly bound. A list will be published on Monday
A few Pictures, Marine Paintings, Scrap Books
A lot of sundries
Pair of solar lamps
Small accomatic telescope.
Terms at sale. 868

OIL BOTTS, WATER CASKS, PROVISION SACKS RICE, OIL, LARD, LONG BOAT, JOLLY BOAT, &c., &c.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at Moore's (late Delohery's) Wharf, Millar's Point, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock.

11 300-GALLON DANTZIC OIL BUTTS
2 180-Gallon ditto
62 Ships' water casks, in stocks
A quantity of provision casks of sorts
A quantity of emigrants' birth fittings
76 Bags rice
9 Tubs cocoanut oil
9 Tubs lard
14 Tierces colonial salt beef, cured at Portland Bay
A long boat, in excellent repair, capable of carrying five tuns
A ships' jolly boat
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 851

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.
GLASS, AND ASSORTED CRATES OF EARTHENWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following assortment:—
Casks not wines and tumblers, comprising—
Plain tumblers, decanters
Crates assorted earthenware, comprising—
Cups and saucers
Willow plates and dishes
Baker's and cover dishes
Ewers and basins, chambers, Dutch jugs
Bowls, teapots, butter tubs
Mustards, pepper, creams and sugars
Bakr's and cover dishes
Brown ditto
☞ The above assorted packages are particularly adapted to persons shipping and emigrating to California. 870

TWENTY-FIVE PACKAGES SUPERIOR DRUGS AND PERFUMERY, COMPRISING A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT, FANCYGOODS ADAPTED FOR SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA, DRUGGISTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases brown and white Windsor soap in packets, tolias soap
Two cases containing cepith, essence rose, bergamot, marcobalin, verbenia, bouquet, heliotrope, patchouli, musk, smelling salts, Naples soap, bear's grease, lavender water, hair powder and puffs, pomades, milk of roses, &c., hair brushes, tooth and nail brushes, dentifrice, shaving creams, &c.
Two cases Jamaica rose and marrow pomatum
Four cases castor oil, pints, quarts, and half-pints
Twelve kegs, each 1 cwt., Epsom salts
One case containing—
Carb. soda
Tart. soda
Tartaric acid
Seidlitz sperient
One case containing—
Seidlitz powders in stopped bottles
Turkey rhubarb, julap, Gregory's mixture
Calcined magnesia, sulphate quinine, pure chloroform
Chloroform inhalers
Essence ginger and peppermint, spirits of lavender, sal volatil, laudanum, and Dalby's carminative
One case containing—
Seidlitz powders, peppermint ink
Sulphate of quinine, calomel
Laudanum, Dalby's carminative
Essence of ginger, lavender, sal volatile
Magnesia, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 731

185 BAGS MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE CARGO OF THE SIR JOHN HYDE.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, At eleven o'clock, TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT, 185 Bags bright grocer's sugar
Terms at sale. 866

58 BAGS DAMAGED SUGAR, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX SIR JOHN HYDE, MACKENZIE, MASTER, FROM MAURITIUS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,
1,MG—
Fifty-eight bags Sugar, more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms—Cash. 869

WOOL SALES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS, at the request of the principal Wool buyers, determined to hold a sale of
WOOL
SKINS
TALLOW
AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE
EVERY SATURDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
At his Sale Yards, Pitt-street. 8599

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, THIS DAY, JANUARY 18, At 12 o'clock,

19 BALES WOOL
470 SHEEPSKINS.
Terms—Cash. 788

BEAM, SCALES, AND WEIGHTS.
MR. C. NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, THIS DAY, At twelve o'clock,

A FIRST-RATE set of Iron Scales, Beam and Upright Stand; also, about 7 cwt. Weights.
Terms, cash. 846

GILMAN'S STORES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 19, At 11 o'clock,
50 Cases quart pickles, 2 dozen each
40 Ditto pint ditto, 4 dozen each
10 Ditto half-lb. mustards, 4 dozen each
10 Ditto 1 lb. ditto, 4 dozen each
10 Ditto anchovies, 4 dozen each
7 Hogsheads vinegar.
Terms at sale. 699

CASE GIN, MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 18, At eleven o'clock,

195 CASES Proof Gin, ex Countess Yarborough, in lots to suit purchasers
20 Quarter-casks superior Madeira
15 Ditto ditto ditto sherry
7 Ditto ditto ditto port
15 Hogsheads rum.
Terms at sale. 700

GLENONG FARM AT BRISBANE WATER.
MR. C. NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, At 12 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE ABOVE FARM,—full particulars will appear in Mandey's *Herald*.
Terms, cash. 846

FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE GOLD COUNTRY.
GUNS AND BOAT ANCHORS.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock precisely,

1 CASE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS
1 ditto ditto ditto, superior
1 ditto single ditto
12 Best Anchors.
Terms at sale. 784

100 PRIME CHEESE, IN FIRST-RATE SHIPPING ORDER.
MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, JANUARY 18 At 11 o'clock precisely,
100 Prime Cheese.
Terms—Cash. 783

AMERICAN NEGROHEAD.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,
(Without reserve,)
9 Kegs American Negrohead Tobacco, (in bond.)
Terms at sale. 473

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX FENTAND PARK, WILLMER, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,
J & J L in square, No. 910,
One Case, containing—
18 Dozen John Wilson shoe knives
48 Sets fortnay table knives and forks
49 Dozen twisted gimlets
12 Ditto coffee pot handles.
Terms—Cash. 872

22 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES, FROM THE BEST MAKERS. (James Davies and Son, London.)
MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,
22 Trunks Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Shoes.
Terms at sale. 788

4873 SHEEP FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

With the unexpired Lease of 320 Acres of purchased land called Dryburgh, in the district of Cascose, about seventy miles from Goulburn, with a Run adjoining for 12,000 Sheep.
MR. R. FAWCETT

HAS received positive instructions to sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, At 12 o'clock precisely,
THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR LOT OF SHEEP, Consisting of—
664 Ewes, 18 months old
674 ditto, 2 years old
1159 ditto, 3 to 4 years old
646 ditto, aged
664 Wethers, 18 months old
592 ditto, 2 years old
220 ditto, full mouthed
54 Rams of ages.
LAMBS UNDER SIX MONTHS GIVEN IN.

The sheep are sound, and the wool realised the highest price last season, and this year's clip will be sold on the same day.
IMPROVEMENTS, WHICH WILL BE GIVEN IN, consist of a Cottage, good Garden, Kitchen, Hole, Stable, Woolshed, Cultivation Paddock, Bush Paddock, Stockyard, &c., &c. There is a never-failing supply of excellent water.

The following articles to be taken at a valuation:—Bullock drays and bullocks, hurdles, hay, wheat, straw, &c., &c.
Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 488

MONDAY, JANUARY 19.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 19, At 11 o'clock,
About 2 tons Manila whale line
3 tons *coir* rope, of sizes
8 Cases English curled horse hair
4 Stuffed Sea saddles
4 Ladies' Chinese work tables
24 Cases preserved ginger, pickles, lozenges, and candied peel
20 Dozen 8-bushel bags
81 Casks bottled ale, 4 dozen each
61 Hogsheads Ind, Cope, and Co.'s ale
88 Pairs shoes, assorted.
Terms—Cash. 848

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.
PLATING-CARDS: FOOLSCAP, AND MESSUAGE CARDS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,

4 CASES, JUST LANDED—
CONTAINING,
48 Reams laid foolscap
Double small messuage cards, and Large and small ditto
Enamel ditto
Gold back Mogals and Highlanders
Mogals and Harrys.
Terms at sale. 679

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.
BANK STOCK,
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At 12 o'clock,

360 £ STOCK
in the flourishing
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
being
7 Shares—£50 each
1 Share—£10
With the half-year's dividend given in, and all interest belonging to them.
Terms at sale. 678

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.
BENGAL RUMS, AND ENGLISH PORTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell at his Mart, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,
50 Hogsheads Bengal rum, about 15 O.P.
10 Hogsheads English porter.
Terms at sale. 740

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.
SPERM AND BLACK OIL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Commercial Wharf, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At one o'clock,
About 23 tuns sperm oil
Ditto 2½ tuns black oil,
Now landing, ex Scotia, at the Circular Wharf, where the oil may be inspected.
Terms at sale. 739

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.
640 ACRES OF LAND ON THE RIVER HUNTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22, At 12 o'clock,
By order of the Executors of the late William Cox, Esq.
Their interest in the residue of a term of 800 years Lease, commencing on 17th October, 1834,
640 ACRES OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF BRISBANE, described as follows:—
"All that piece of land, containing 640 acres, "more or less, situated in the County "of Brisbane and parishes of Claredscot, Upper "Hunter, bounded on the south by a line "west 87 chains commencing on Hunter "River and forming part of the northern "boundary of S. Wright's 2560 acres; on "the west by a line north 80 chains; on "the north by a line east 32 chains to Hun"ter River, and forming part of the "southern boundary of his grant of 2560 "acres; and on the east by Hunter's River "to the south-east corner."
The above land is situated on the River Hunter, and is bounded on the south by Captain Wright's farm. It is one mile and a half from Muswellbrook, all well fenced in, and contains several paddocks, and other enclosures. The whole, with exception of the bush part, which is fine open country, is good agricultural land, and has been crops of grain in the worst seasons, when other estates have failed entirely.
TERMS OF PAYMENT:
25 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by an approved bill at 3 months date from day of sale, with security on the property if required.
TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE. 804

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, COMPRISING OF HOUSE AND LAND, AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO, OCCUPIED BY J. M. CHALLIS, ESQ. SOAP FACTORY, AT FIVE DOCK.
VINEYARD, OF ABOUT TWO ACRES, AT ditto, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, AT FIVE DOCK, ABOUT FORTY ACRES CLEARED AND PARTLY IN CULTIVATION.
THE ESTATE OF KINGSGROVE, IN THE DISTRICT OF BOTANY, AND SOWERBY'S GRANT ADJOINING THE SAME, CONTAINING TOGETHER ABOUT 320 ACRES; AND
A HOUSE IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET, OCCUPIED BY MR. WILLIAM PENDRAY;
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, At his Mart, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22, At 12 o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. LYONS has been honoured with instructions to dispose of the above highly valuable properties, in the following order:—
1ST.
THE HOUSE AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO, WITH
2 ROODS 34 PERCHES OF LAND,
Now occupied by John Henry Challis, Esq., at the yearly rent of £150.
THE HOUSE IS TWO STORY, CONTAINING TWELVE ROOMS, VIZ:—
ON GROUND FLOOR.
Hall, dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, bed room, pantry, kitchen, and servants' room.
UP STAIRS,
Three large bed rooms and two smaller.
OFFICES.
Coach house, two-stall stable, cow house, fowl house, maids' room and laundry,
GARDEN, YARDS, AND GROUND,
This property is delightfully situated at the corner of the Woolloomooloo Road and the road leading to W. M'Leay, Esq.'s residence, between Mr. Riddell's and Mr. Barker's, with an uninterrupted view all round. The house being varnished on every side and in first-rate order.
TITLE—UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
2ND.
AN EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE SOAP FACTORY, AS IT NOW STANDS, AT FIVE DOCK.
Imported by Mr. Newsham at an expense of about £1000, together with the double steam boiler, force pump, pipes, fittings, &c.; recently used in the manufacture of STEARINE, and admirably adapted for
A BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.
3RD.
A VINEYARD AT FIVE DOCK,
Extending to about 16 acres, well stocked with the best description of VINES, of three years' growth.
4TH.
ABOUT 120 ACRES OF LAND AT FIVE DOCK,
In lots to suit purchasers; about FORTY ACRES CLEARED AND PARTLY IN CULTIVATION.
5TH.
THE ESTATE OF KINGSGROVE,
In the district of Botany, extending to 216 acres, and Sowerby's grant of 1560 acres, adjoining the same, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Kelsey, at the yearly rent of £140.
To be sold in 20s ON TWO LOTS, to suit purchasers.
6TH,
THE HOUSE IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
Now occupied by Mr. William Pendray, occupying a frontage of 22 feet 6 inches in that street, built in the most commodious and substantial style.
Terms at sale.
☞ PLANS WILL BE ON VIEW AT THE MART.
*** *Intending purchasers are particularly requested to view the Estates in Lots 2 and 3, at Five Dock, to ascertain the extent of their real value.* 10067

FOUR CHEST, TWO MARES,
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, THIS DAY, At eleven o'clock,
Two chestnut mares, a good match, and Four colts, of which two are a match.
They are all stout well-grown horses, in good condition and very quiet, just arrived from the interior. 752

HORSES, MARES, COWS, PEA FOWLS.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, THIS DAY, At eleven o'clock,
CATHKIRNIE, a very handsome lady's mare; eight saddle horses, one fit for a hunter; four harness horses; two town ponies; two cart horses; three milk cows; two pairs of pea fowls, cocks and hens; two pigs; one dog cart; one silver mounted gig harness, &c. 835

HORSES.
At the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, At Three o'clock,
MR. STEWART will sell a few head of Horses, consisting of colts, mares, and foals, and two horses. 834

TO BUTCHERS, COOPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
SHOP FITTINGS, SAUSAGE MACHINE, CASKS, STAVES, &c.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING has been honoured with instructions from Mr. Evans, who is leaving the colony for the GOLD COUNTRY, to sell by auction, on the premises, ON MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 18, At half-past 10 o'clock,
The shop fittings, sausage machine, choppers, blocks, tierces of beef.
ALSO,
300 Empty casks; staves, heading, and a large quantity of cooper's work.
AFTER WHICH,
The whole of the Household Furniture.
*** Any parties wishing to purchase the business, and lease the premises, can obtain all information by application to Mr. Kooner Edward, on the premises. 864

BY ORDER OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE ASSIGNEES IN THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF HESSEN - MONTEFIORE, BROTHERS, OF LONDON.
LEASE
OF THE WELL KNOWN AND ESTEEMED STATION NANIMA;
IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON, (Of Immense Grazing Capabilities,)
TOGETHER WITH

14,000 SHEEP

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, At 12 o'clock precisely,
The above mentioned extensive and really desirable property, not surpassed perhaps in value by any that has been in the market for years past, and that will probably not be equalled by any that may be offered for years to come.
The following are the particulars of the Sheep as per return just received, viz.:—
2230 Ewes, 1 year old
1196 " 2 " "
1089 " 3 " "
2618 " 4 " "
778 " aged
2085 Wethers, 1 year old
903 " 2 " "
1618 " 3 " "
835 " 4 " "
812 Rams.
13,067 More or less, besides upwards of FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED LAMBS GIVEN IN.
☞ These sheep are warranted well bred, fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased, and intending purchasers may readily satisfy themselves that they are equal to any of the flocks running in the healthy and favorite DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON, where it is notorious that the best sheep of which the colony can boast are to be met with. They are in splendid health and prime condition, and station is earnestly requested to the advantageous proportions of sexes and ages, and to the large quantity of lambs which will be given in with the sheep.
THE STATION.
The purchaser of the sheep will be entitled to a lease for three years at the annual rental of one hundred pounds of the estate of Nanima, consisting of upwards of 16,000 acres, and to enjoy for the same period (subject to the charges made by Government for the use of the same) the adjacent Government lands now occupied in connexion with that estate, under license or otherwise, as well as such other lands as may become available to the lessees of Nanima, under the preemptive right lately conceded to freeholders.
At present the depasturing accommodation that the estate with its appendages will afford, cannot be ascertained with precision, but the land now in occupation or applied for will, it is believed, easily maintain THIRTY THOUSAND SHEEP.
And little doubt is felt that hereafter the pre-emptive right may be so exercised as to render the establishment capable of depasturing a very large increase on that number.
The station is magnificently grassed, and most abundantly watered, commanding as it does a great extent of frontage to the river Macquarie.
THE IMPROVEMENTS,
upon Nanima, consist of the following, viz.—
A commodious and roomy mansion, with excellent and extensive out-offices
Good garden
Kitchen and laundry
4-stall stable, with 3 loose boxes
Cart shed and harness room
Good barn with skillion
Large horse paddock
Two cultivation ditto
Stock and milking yards
Horse stock yard
Wool shed, very complete, with bins, screw press, &c.
Sheep yards and sweating pens
Man's hut
Blacksmith's shop,
Hut and all proper convenience at all the outstations.
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE GIVEN IN:—
About 4500 lambs
Two teams working bullocks
Drays, carts, harness, &c.
Farming implements, most complete
Various useful stores
Large quantity household furniture
Milch cows and dairy utensils
Hurdles, a large quantity.
&c., &c., &c.
Indeed, the purchaser can go upon the run without any additional expenditure whatever, beyond the stores for his future supplies.
☞ Mr. Mort feels that he has failed in giving anything like a complete description of the above most valuable sheep property, but as no party will enter upon such a purchase without enquiring for himself the most minute particulars of both station and stock, he has the less hesitation in referring from further detail, the more especially, as he is wishful that intending purchasers should favour him with their enquiries, in order that he may satisfy them upon all points.
TERMS—Ten per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; ten per cent. in cash on the order for delivery being given; fifteen per cent. by bill at six months; and the residue by bills at twelve and twenty-four months. The bills to be dated from day of sale, and to carry interest at the rate of six per cent. Facility to be given over the whole purchase for the payment of the bills. 846

CEDAR, HARDWOOD PLANK, FLOORING BOARDS, SHINGLES.
AT THE UNION WHARF,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At 10 o'clock precisely,
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction,

10,000 FEET CEDAR
10,000 feet plank (hardwood for shipbuilding)
3,000 feet flooring boards
10,000 shingles.
Terms at sale. 841

FOUR CASES NEW BOOKS.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,
MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At eleven o'clock
FOUR CASES BOOKS, ELEGANTLY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED, JUST LANDED FROM LONDON.
Comprising—
Taylor's Life of Christ, Brown's Domestic Architecture, Fox's Martyrs, O'Meara's Buonaparte, Stewart's Dictionary of Architecture, Memoirs of O'Connell, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Byron's Works, Robertson's America, Life in London, Sharp's London Magazine, Thebdeus of Warsaw, Rollin's History, Embossed Drawing Room Books, Lamartine's Holy Land, Hume's History of England, Prayer Books.
THE PARLOUR LIBRARY, 24 COPIES, EACH 12 VOLUMES.
The Parlour Novelist, 96 volumes
Norie's Epitome, Chambers' Information for the People, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Musical Bijou, Brown's Family Bible, People's Atlas, Naturalist's Library, Lives of Primitive Fathers, Chambers' Miscellany, Chambers' Journal, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
Catalogues are ready at the Rooms. 843

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.
12 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR BILLY BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Georgestreet, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock,

A FINE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY at the NORTH SHORE, near to BLUE'S FERRY.
This land comprises about 12 acres, known as DANVILLE.
It is situated within a *few minutes' walk from the Ferry*, and is bounded by the *Lane Cove Road*, the properties of Blue's Estate, and Meaman and Woolcomolloore Bay, in which it has a considerable frontage. It has been judiciously laid out into
TWENTY-SIX ALLOTMENTS,
Of about 100 feet frontage by about 220 feet depth each. Six of the allotments have frontage to *Lane Cove Road*, and five to *Wolstencroft Bay*.
☞ Mr. Mort, in directing public attention to this sale, begs to point out that from the immediate proximity of the land to the busiest parts of Sydney, and its easy access thereto by the steamer, in continuation with the LANE COVE ROAD,
On the reconstruction of which the Government have just expended *several hundred pounds*) render this an opportunity not to be lost sight of.
There is at present a considerable and fast increasing population in the neighbourhood, and there is no doubt if the land were subdivided as per plan, and re-let to small tenants,
A LARGE INCOME
Would accrue therefrom.
The lease has thirty-seven years to run, long before which time (as must be obvious to the most casual observer of the rapid rise of such properties in the neighbourhood of large metropolitan towns, *Sydenham* or not, on the *Mersey*,) it will undoubtedly assume a value approximating to
CITY PROPERTY.
It will be sold in one lot, and without any reserve whatever.
Plans may be seen, and all particulars learned, on application to the Auctioneer. 842

MILCH COWS, HORSES, WORKING BULLOCKS 32 TONS HAY, FARM IMPLEMENTS, DRAYS, THRASHING MACHINE, PIGS, &c., &c.
AT ORIELTON,
ON THE COWPASTURE ROAD, ADJOINING KIRKHAM.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions from Mr. John Parry, to sell by public auction, at the above Farm, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 18, At 11 o'clock precisely,

ALL the Valuable Stock, Farming Implements, &c., &c., amongst which will be found—
Fifty well-bred milch cows, 24 of which are now milking, and 26 springing to calve within about a month
Two bulls, well-bred
Eight working bullocks
About 32 tons hand cured cattle.
THIRTY-SIX HEAD OF HORSE STOCK
32 Tons superior oaten hay
Quantity of pigs
Farming implements, drays
Winnowing machine
3-Horse power thrashing and dressing machine, of most superior construction
An Entire Coaching Stallion called Yorkshire Lad, bred by the Australian Agricultural Company.
☞ The only reason for the above being disposed of is, that Mr. Perry has been induced to let the farm. The Stock will be found of a most superior description, the cattle being bred from Lawson and Bettington's cows, by some of Charles Roberts's thorough-bred bulls. The Horses are principally of the Satellite breed, and some of them are broken to saddle, and some to both saddle and harness.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVE WHATEVER.
N.B.—A LUNCHEON WILL BE PROVIDED. 838

TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,
AND FIVE MAGNIFICENT STATIONS OF
CARBUCKY AND WARRABELLA,
MACINTYRE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, the following Cattle and Extensive Stations, late the property of Mr. John Lamrach, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, At 11 o'clock,

2212 HEAD OF CATTLE,
of the Durham breed, and from Segenhoe and imported bulls, (particulars of the sexes and ages of which will appear in a future advertisement,)
And the
EXTENSIVE AND LUXURIANT STATIONS OF CARBUCKY AND WARRABELLA,
on the north and south sides of the River Macintyre, extending twenty miles from east to west, watered by the river and inland lagoons, and capable of
DEPASTURING 8000 HEAD OF CATTLE:
The runs are bounded on the west by those of Messrs. Lethbridge and Fulford; on the north by the Callandoon Creek; and on the east by the stations of Messrs. Morris, and Young, and Mr. John Brown.
Up each of the Stations
THREE COTTAGES
STOCKYARDS, &c., &c.
have been erected, and they are now in first-rate order, and capable of immediate occupation.
The Station from Brisbane is only 160 MILES!
The terms of payment are described in the usual manner, viz., a deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder in approved bills at 3 per cent. 845

MR. MORT'S ANNUAL SALES OF WOOL, TALLOW, AND OTHER PRODUCE,
WILL IN FUTURE BE HELD EVERY THURSDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
INSTEAD OF SATURDAY, AT IS OUTCOME, AS HEREFOFORE.

IN calling attention to the above alteration, Mr. Mort begs to point out (to sellers of produce more particularly), the great desirableness of this weekly medium of sale, which he would remind them has during the past five years proved so beneficial to those who have availed themselves of it. The charges are very trifling, and from the regular attendance of all classes of buyers, the very highest market prices are ensured.
Cash advances made as usual, and supplies purchased if required for the return teams.
N.B.—Mr. MORT, if necessary, will devote the SATURDAY to cash sale, to Produce Sales as heretofore, but at the same time would strongly recommend sellers to get in their goods for the Thursday's sale, if possible, as a large class of buyers attend on that day, who are precluded from attending on the Saturday. 8411

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.
2127 HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH THE "BEAU DESART" STATION.
794 HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH THE BEARDIE OR STRATON VALE STATION.
1921 HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH THE BUNDARA OR TARROWITCH STATION.
MR. MORT
Has instructions to submit for positive sale, by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE ABOVE CHOICE CATTLE PROPERTIES, viz.,
Lot 1.
THAT FRIENDLY STATION KNOWN AS "BEAU DESART,"
WITH ITS COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS
Together with—
THE FOLLOWING WELL-BRED CATTLE,
750 Cows
390 Bullocks
474 Steers
516 Heifers
8 Bulls
2127 Head, more or less.
CALVES UNDER 8 MONTHS GIVEN IN.

THIS VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STATION is situate in the district of Moreton Bay, (now so justly renowned as the first fattening country for cattle in the colony) and within an easy distance of water carriage. It commands in all seasons the most luxuriant pastures with abundance of water, and unquestionably ranks amongst the very finest and best runs in the northern districts.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
are of the most superior character. Foremost amongst which are the following, viz.:—
Family dwelling house with verandah, containing five rooms
Detached kitchen and store
Corn house, stable, &c.
Large bullock paddock, of 900 acres
Cultivation paddock, of 14 acres
Stockyard, for 1000 head cattle
BULLOCK-DRAWN ESTABLISHMENT, in full operation, with all apparatus complete.
☞ *Two bullock drays, with teams complete, as also two stock horses will be given in. Above 100 pigs, in source of considerable profit, dairy utensils, 7 acres corn, sundry stores, farming implements to be taken at a valuation.*
Lot 2.
794 HEAD (more or less) CATTLE, comprising as per last return—
262 Steers
252 Heifers
184 Cows
16 Bulls.
794 Head, more or less.
Calves under six months given in, and of which there is a large quantity.
THE SHANNON VALE OR "BEARDY" STATION,
(Upon which the last mentioned Cattle are running,)
Is situate in the district of New England, and is noted for being a capital breeding land, capable of carrying a large quantity of stock.
All the improvements, with implements, stores, &c., will be given in.
Lot 3.
THE YARROWITCH STATION,
(Also called the "BUNDARA" Run,)
And well known as one of the finest properties in New England, deserves the particular attention of the public, being of a most superior character, and possessing
IMMENSE CAPABILITIES.
The Cattle, which are sold with this valuable establishment, consist of the following most excellent selection, viz.:—
644 Steers
757 Heifers
478 Cows
42 Bulls
1921 more or less, besides a full proportion of Calves under six months, which will be given in.
☞ The more minute particulars of these two last properties will appear in an early advertisement, in the mean time parties wishing for information will please apply at the Rooms.
Mr. Mort earnestly invites the attention of all parties possessing any capital to the really magnificent Cattle Properties above briefly described, as they will be sold to the highest bidder, and are brought into the market solely in consequence of the death of their late much lamented proprietor, J. P. Robinson, Esq.
Terms may be learnt on application. 840

THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT,
BY ORDER OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE ASSIGNEES IN THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MESSRS. MONTEFIORE, BROTHERS, OF LONDON.
1160 HEAD HIGHLY BRED CATTLE,
WITH
THE "GENANGIO" STATION.
MR. MORT
Is instructed by the attorney in the above Estate to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, At 12 o'clock,

THE following really valuable Herd of Cattle, which are not only desirable on account of their excellent proportions as to sexes and ages, but more particularly on account of their gentleness and high breeding, many of the best bulls yet imported into the colony having been introduced into the herd, some years ago, at very great cost,
640 Cows, two years and upwards
300 Steers and Bullocks
200 Heifers
10 Bulls
1160 Head, more or less.
THE MOST VALUABLE STATION, on which the cattle are running, is described in the *Government Gazette* as follows, viz.:—
Name of Run—Genangio
District—Wellington.
Area—About 76,800 acres
Grazing capabilities—2000 head of cattle.
Bounded on the north-west by Bruery Plains, six miles from the station, dividing Mr. Durdin's run; on the south-east by the Bracha Plains eight miles, dividing Bulgengamine (Mr. Gilmore's); on the east by Gollangookian, extending seven miles up the Burral Creek to Dr. Ramsay's station (Gollangookian); on the west by the Neytang Plains seven miles, dividing Cuccogy (Mr. Ellis); on the south-west by the fifteen-mile waterhole on the Cicubil Creek, dividing Cudodgery from Genangio.
☞ A more perfect description, together with the particular birth of the Cattle, as also the terms of the sale, will be made known in a future advertisement. In the mean time for public will please view the Cattle when offered.
☞ NO RESERVE! 837

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

		£	s.	d.
BEER, &c.				
Ale ... Allsop's, No. 2, per hhd.		6	15	0
Bass's " "	7	0	0	
Byass's, dos.	0	0	0	
Dunbar's "	8. 9d. to	0	7	0
Marzetti's "	"	0	7	6
Porter ... Byass's "	"	0	7	6
Dunbar's "	"	0	7	6
Tennent's "	"	0	6	0
Taylor's, hhd.		4	16	0
Truman's "		5	0	0
SPIRITS, &c.				
Brandy, Hennessy's dit, gal. 6s. 3d.		0	6	3
Martell's "		0	5	6
Geneva (Dutch pf.) 14 to 15 u.p. 16s.		0	16	0
Gin ... Pale, " gallon		0	4	0
Rum ... B.P., 8 o.p. " 3s. to		0	3	3
E.I., proof "			None.	
Whiskey, 11 o.p.		0	6	6
WINES, &c.				
Champagne, dozen			Nominal	
Claret "			"	
Marsala, Ingram's, pipe		0	0	0
" Woodhouse's "	17	0	0	
Port ... dozen 21s. to	1:10	0	0	
Hunt's Q. gallon		0	4	0
Sherry " 6s. to		0	10	0
" dozen, 21s. to	1	10	0	
Tarragona " gallon		0	0	0
Teneriffe "		0	1	6
FRUITS, &c.				
Almonds, Jord

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight, Governor, &c., &c.

VICE-PATRONS.

His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Chief Justice.
The Honorable Major-General Wyndham, C.B.
His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.
His Honor Mr. Justice Manning.
The Honorable G. Cross Thomson, Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-General.
W. Foster, Esq., Solicitor-General.
Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, Knight, Surveyor-General.

Cheyne, Charles, Esq., M.C. | Macarthur, Jas., Esq., M.C.
Dangar, H., Esq., M.C. | Macarthur, W., Esq., J.P.
Darvall, J. B., Esq., M.C. | Macarthur, Pres., Esq., J.P.
Donaldson, A. A., Esq., M.C. | Nicholson, Chas., Esq., M.C.
Elliott, Gilbert, Esq., P.M. | Cok, Sheffield, C.S.N.W.S.
Fields, W. Pitt, Esq., J.P. | and M.
Irvine, Thomas, Esq., M.C. | Stewart, Major-General, J.P.
King, C. P., R.N. | Sydney, W. H., Esq., M.C.
Kerr, W. H., Esq., J.P. | Therry, Chas., Esq., J.P.
Lawson, H. S., Esq., M.C. | Whalham, Captain, P.M.

TRUSTEES.

S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M.C.; Chas. Cowper, Esq., M.C.; T. S. Hall, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

A. Micklé, Esq., Chairman; T. W. Smart, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. Ellsworth, Esq. | Thomas Holt, Junr., Esq.
David Jones, Esq. | M. E. Moriarty, Esq.

AUDITORS.

G. A. Lloyd, Esq.; Jeremiah Murphy, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.

Arthur M. Hackett, Esq.

SECRETARY.

William Perry, Esq.

THE object of this Society is to place within the reach of all classes of the community the advantages of insuring their lives, securing Deferred Annuities, and providing Endowments for Children on their arriving at a specified age.

The advantages this society offers are as follow:—

A scale of premiums for Life Assurance as low as is consistent with safety, payable quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

Deferred Annuities, commencing at 50 years of age; premiums payable weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly.

Endowments for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, and 21; premiums payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, or in single sums.

When Assurances are taken out, after five years' payment, they may be computed into their present value in cash, or into a sum to be received at the death of the assured, without any further premium.

On Policies for married lives, the lives of females, and those engaged in the more healthy employments, a reduction in the premiums will be made.

Loans made to members at a moderate rate of interest on the security of their Policies to the extent of one-half the premiums paid.

In the case of annuitants dying before their annuities commence, their families will be entitled to receive one-half the amount of premiums paid.

Printed tables of rates, forms of application, and further information may be had on application to the Secretary, at the office of the society, 487, George-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM PERRY,
9663 Secretary.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

LYONS BUILDINGS, 367, GEORGE STREET.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.

Sydney, November 3. 86

BANK NOTICE.

(OLD) COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Half-yearly Meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Commercial Bank, on Friday, the 19th of January instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 30th ultimo.

F. ESSWORTH,
Managing Director.

Sydney, January 4. 303

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, the sixteenth instant, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and declaring a Dividend for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1848.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Commercial Bank, January 1. 5

CAMPBELLTOWN RACES.

A MEETING will be held at Hurley's Hotel, Campbelltown, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing stewards, and making such other arrangements as may be found necessary for the carrying out of the forthcoming annual races. The attendance of all persons favourable is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES LUKE BAYLEY,
Secretary.

January 8. 662

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

THE attention of the friends of Youth is invited to the superior accommodations of this Institution, and its healthy situation. During the Vacation, now terminated, the spacious and well ventilated rooms have been cleaned and repaired at considerable expense. The domestic arrangements will be conducted with particular care. Boarders received from an early age, and day pupils to dine early.

Information as to terms, and on College business generally, may be obtained on personal application, or by letter, post paid, to the Rev. G. WOODWARD, Head Master. 544

ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

SYDNEY.

THE attention of the public is invited to the educational advantages obtainable through the medium of this institution.

It is under the patronage and direction of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of SYDNEY, and affords such an education to the pupils as will fit them for commercial pursuits, or prepare them to enter with advantage upon the course of study pursued at St. James's College, Lyndhurst.

To such of the pupils as may desire it, tuition in the French, or other modern languages, with instruction in drawing and vocal or instrumental music, is afforded by highly qualified masters.

Where it is intended that pupils, on quitting school, shall enter upon mercantile pursuits, peculiar attention will be given to their advancement in the various branches of a sound commercial education.

Fencing and dancing are taught by approved masters, and arrangements made for military gymnastic drill by one of the sergeants of the garrison.

Religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Church of England is sedulously and systematically afforded.

The school was re-opened on Monday, the 8th January.

The Quarterly Fee for Day Scholars is Two Guineas, payable in advance from the day of entrance. Boarders may have the additional advantages of a residence in the Head Master's or Second Master's family, on terms having reference to age and other details, of which the particulars may be learned on application at the School-room, in Phillip street, near to St. James's Church; or at the residence of Mr. Thomas DAVITT, the second master, in Liverpool-street, three doors east of Elizabeth-street.

THE undersigned has accommodation for four additional pupils, to be educated with the younger members of his family.

Business will commence on Monday, January 16.

HENRY CARMICHAEL, M.A.

Lyceum, Porphyry Point,
via Raymond Terrace. 427

LOYAL ALBERT LODGE,

No. 4186, M.U.

SYDNEY DISTRICT.

THE Anniversary of the above Lodge will be celebrated by a Dinner on Thursday Evening, the 25th instant, and a Ball on Friday, the 26th, at Mrs. Allison's, Queen's Arms, South Head Road, upon which occasion the members of the Order are particularly invited to attend.

Tickets may be procured from the following Stewards:—

John A. Jones | John Rooney
James M'Dees | William Alderson
Robert Alderson | Henry Turnbull
G. W. Watson | William Clark

By Order of
JOHN HAINING, N.G.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sec.

Visitors admitted on approval of the Stewards. 332

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BORTON, late of the Blue Bell Hotel, corner of Erskine and Sussex streets, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and to the public generally, for the kind and liberal support he has experienced at their hands for a series of years, and begs to inform them of his removal to the well-known Cricketers' Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, where he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

Mr. Borton has great pleasure in informing lovers of the above Sport that his splendid Billiard Room is now re-opened.

January 11.

FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

JUST RECEIVED, and now ready for inspection,—

Single and double barrelled percussion guns
Ditto ditto ditto flint ditto
Single and double ditto carbines
Rifles, flint and percussion, with bayonets
Percussion and flint pistols
Powder flasks, shot belts, &c.

Also,—

F. FF. FFF. gunpowder, loose
Fine glazed sannan powder
FFF. cannister, and
"John Hall and Son's" glass powder
Patent shot, assorted sizes
Moulded ditto BG., MG., LG.
Bullets and percussion caps
Swords, cutlasses, &c.

At THOMAS WOOLLEY'S,
755 420, and 422, George-street.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL.

BOTANY BAY.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER beg respectfully to tender their earnest and most sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who, by their patronage have kindly distinguished their establishment during the last twelve months, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, beg to assure them that the indefatigable care and study of all connected with the establishment will be most assiduously exerted to render it in every respect worthy of their future patronage and support.

Messrs. B. and W. are fully aware that an advertised return of thanks is a manœuvre to attract attention so generally adopted by all classes of tradesmen as to be looked upon as a mere form of words, with which the writer's sincerity had nothing whatever to do; but they conceive the fact of their establishment having been honoured by the patronage of the most distinguished individuals in the colony, a circumstance peculiarly demanding the public acknowledgment herein made, and for which they cannot but feel grateful.

Messrs. B. and W. take advantage of this opportunity also to lay before those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet visited the hotel, a short statement of the peculiar claims it possesses over every other establishment of its kind in the colony, and which have contributed to procure for it such pre-eminent distinction, as well as briefly to allude to those particulars which should always be prominent and characteristic features in the management and general conduct of an hotel, the proprietary of which aims at earning the support of the superior classes of society.

Foremost on the list of its peculiarities, stand the many advantages consequent on its unequalled beauty of situation, commanding in a degree to be found nowhere else in the colony, all that is desirable in a marine residence, added to facilities provided for the enjoyment of a country life; these again are materially enhanced by the circumstance of the house being such a distance from the city as would have been chosen had distance been the only object, being something short of an hour's ride or drive, and still sufficiently far to hinder its becoming a rendezvous for that class of persons with whom ladies and gentlemen object to mix.

Parties fond of the amusement of boating and fishing will be fully enabled to appreciate the convenience afforded for these purposes by the jetty, which extends one eighth of a mile into the Bay, thereby ensuring perfect safety and comfort in embarking or disembarking without reference to the state of the tide.

The jetty also affords a delightful promenade terminating in a stage on which are erected a sufficient number of seats to accommodate a large party.

A boat will be kept constantly in waiting for the convenience of visitors. Should more than one boat be required it will only be necessary to give a few hours' notice to ensure their attendance.

A safe and commodious bathing-house has been erected, with bathing-dresses, &c., when required.

The stables are extensive, and afford accommodation for twenty horses.

In connexion with the hotel, but sufficiently removed from the main building, to avoid the bustle of business, there is a neat cottage large enough to accommodate a family, and particularly suitable for an invalid or other person requiring quiet and retirement.

The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive and tastefully laid out, in them will be found some choice specimens of horticulture, there are also shady and agreeable walks in the paths immediately under cultivation.

A number of swans and emus, as well as some specimens of the forest birds, which are kept in front of the house, still afford amusement to persons who are not familiar with these varieties of the ornithology of Australia.

Added to the general beauty of the bay there are some objects of particular curiosity, such as the monument to the celebrated French navigator, La Perouse, the Botany Tower, Captain Cook's Commemoration Plate, &c., all of which are within a short distance of the hotel.

For information as to what amount of credit is due to the establishment for its internal cleanliness, and the assiduous attention with which its patrons are treated, parties intending to reside at the hotel are respectfully referred to any lady or gentleman who has had an opportunity of knowing.

Every further particular may be ascertained and orders for dinners, luncheons, &c., attended to, by the parties interested, communicating with Mr. Beaumont, Builder, No. 231, Castlereagh-street. 791

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

JUST SAMPLED,

SLOMAN'S PATENT METALLIC IRONING SLIPPER.

THIS new invention will be found on trial a great acquisition to those who use the common flat iron. It consists of a steel faced slipper, into which the iron is placed the moment it is taken from the fire, without either cleaning or coaling, thus effecting a great saving of time and labour. It also entirely prevents scorching, soiling, or sticking to the article ironed.

It requires but once using to find out its real advantages. On sale by

B. NOTT,
Furnishing Ironmonger,
623, George-street,
755 Opposite the Old Treasury.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS HOLLOWAY, ESQ., TO HIS WHOLESALE AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA FELIX, AND NEW ZEALAND.

244, Strand, London,
July 28, 1848.

To J. K. HEYDON, Esq., Sydney.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that you are my sole appointed agent for the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in New South Wales, Australia Felix, and New Zealand, and you are hereby authorised to appoint sub-agents throughout those colonies, for the sale of the said medicines. I trust you will give publicity to the fact that spurious medicines, bearing my name, are being sold in New South Wales, with a forged government stamp affixed, and that you offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS (£20) to any one who will give information that may lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders, or even the vendors of the spurious article. I wish it also to be known that I have communicated here with the Honorable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps and Taxes, on the subject of forged Government stamp, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that orders have been sent out to discover and punish for FELONY, the parties implicated in the forgery, and to prosecute the parties vending the counterfeit medicines. You will therefore be pleased to communicate immediately with the Attorney-General at Sydney, in case you discover any of the parties implicated in the fraud. I also recommend you to publish the names of your sub-agents, in order that the public may know where they can obtain the Genuine Medicines. I remain, Dear Sir, yours, faithfully,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

In accordance with the above instructions, the Wholesale Agent publishes the names of the different Sub-Agents he has appointed throughout the colony:—

Armidale—M. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers.
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist.
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster.
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, storekeeper.
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, postmaster.
Berrima—Mr. R. Abraham, chemist.
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mill store.
Campbelltown—Mr. William Russill, storekeeper.
Carcoar and Cunnundra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper.
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, storekeeper.
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, postmaster, Drayton.
Eden (Twofold Bay)—Mr. Roberts, storekeeper.
Goulburn—Mr. J. Williams, bookseller.
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper.
Gundagai—Robert Davison and Co., storekeepers.
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper.
Hassan Walls—Mr. M'Lennan, storekeeper.
Heyshanton—Mr. John Boyle, storekeeper.
Inverell—Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper.
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. J. J. Harpur, storekeeper.
Kempsey Point—Mr. B. Davison, storekeeper.
Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen.
Maitland (West)—Mr. Pinhey, chemist.
Maitland (East)—Mr. G. S. Pitt, storekeeper.
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, bookseller.
Molong—J. and A. Murray, storekeepers.
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keefe.
Murrurundi—Thomas Loxton and Co., storekeepers.
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper.
Paschalis—Mr. Covington, storekeeper.
Paterson—Mr. J. H. Boulding, steam mills.
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper.
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neil, baker.
Queanbeyan—Benjamin and Moore, storekeepers.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster.
Richmond—Mr. John Dischen, storekeeper.
Scone—Cohen and Co., storekeepers.
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green.
Singleton—Mr. W. C. Lesley, druggist.
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett.
Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brisbane-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Campbell-street.
Tamworth (Peel's River)—Mr. L. W. Levy.
Umaraes (Gundagai)—Mr. Mate, storekeeper.
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster.
Wellington—J. Drew and Co., post office.
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper.
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler.
Wollongong—Mr. Palmer, postmaster.
Yass—Myers and Alexander, storekeepers.

J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Australia Felix, and New Zealand.

Holloway's Depôt,
78, King-street, Sydney. 364

FRUIT SEASON.

LAVERS AND CO.'S GINGER WINE.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO. respect fully inform families, that this wine, drank after partaking of fruit, will, as a stomachic, tend to prevent injurious effects. The high character publicly given to this article, is, they trust, sufficient to ensure it a place in every cellar. Price, 18s. per case, or 14s. per dozen.

LAVERS AND CO.'S NORFOLK PUNCH.

Connoisseurs in liqueurs will find this article both piquant in flavour, and delicious in taste. Price 32s. per case, or 30s. per dozen.

Each of the above-named articles have the signature of the firm branded on the cork, and the labels signed J. V. Lavers, and may be obtained from any wine merchant, or from the undersigned.

9475 J. V. LAVERS AND CO.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4094308

NEW GOODS,
BY ELIZA HOOKE, THAYALGAN, AND WEST INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and marked the remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of
FAMILIES
to a small lot of
Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide
Horrocks's and other superior makers', shirting calicos
Furniture dimity
Huckabacks, diapers, &c.
Rich black and coloured satinets
Rich striped duns pes of the newest styles
A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.
GEO. CHISHOLM,
7907 269, Pitt-street.

EX HAMLET
JUST OPENED,
BY
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
273, PITT-STREET,

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bonnet bunches
Also,
One case brown and fancy silk and satin PARASOLS, of the newest style
New styles in bonnet and sap ribbons, &c., &c.

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the late arrivals, and just opened—
Five cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
Two bales blanscings shirts
Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto
One ditto dusk trousers
One ditto frocks
With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs, ticks, canabaghs, regatta and white shirts, lambs-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers and country storekeepers; all of which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the colony.
263, Pitt-street. 8172

MOSQUITO GAUZES AND NETS.

JOHNSON AND WRIGHT have just received, ex Pennyard Park, two cases of Mosquito Nets and Muslins, all of which they have resolved to sell at unusually low prices. On hand, a few pieces of CHINA GAUZE, very cheap.
Cobden House, 277 and 279, Pitt-street. 782

DE LAINES! DE LAINES!!

JUST OPENED, ex CASE of very superior De Laines, all of which are to be sold under the *English invoice*.
JOHNSON AND WRIGHT,
Cobden House,
781 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

WHITE SHIRTS.

J. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, has great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that from the extensive patronage he has received, and the influx of immigrants, he has so extensively increased the number of his workers, that he is enabled to offer for their inspection the largest, best, and most varied assortment of colonial-made shirts ever submitted for their approval, comprising—
Men's white shirts, of every size
Ditto regatta and Scotch twilled
Ditto white night ditto
Boy's and youth's shirts, in every size and style.
Also,
Men's white shirts, washed, ready for use
With a variety of silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Half-hose, braces, collars
Merino and flannel shirts, &c., &c.
J. T. Smith feels assured he need not outrage the good taste of the public by puffing the superiority of the shirts purchased at his manufactory, as his steadily increasing business proves that they appreciate his endeavours to give satisfaction, and also to encourage industry amongst the female portion of the community.
P. S.—Shirts made to measure or pattern as usual.
November 27. 483

DRAB BEAVER HATS,
FOR HOT WEATHER.

BE MOUNTCASTLE, in addition to his extensive assortment of Paris Hats, has now for sale, a few cases of Chalaty's and Pritchard's very finest quality Drab Beaver Hats, of every shape and width of brim, manufactured expressly for summer wear in New South Wales. Hats and Caps manufactured to order at a few hours' notice; and a considerable allowance made to country storekeepers or the trade. The largest assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's plain and fancy caps in the colony.
Every description of Naval or Livery Bands, Gold Cord, Cockades, &c.
French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street. 881

NEW BONNETS,
EX PENNYARD PARK.

LENEHAN'S Bonnet Warehouse, Moffitt's Buildings, No. 255, Pitt-street.
16 Cases bonnets, just opened, consisting of the newest styles, in every variety
2 Cases superb French flowers, in sprigs, bouquets, wreaths, and hand dressers
☞ Ladies would do well to inspect the above, as they are cheaply invoiced and beautifully assorted. 396

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIPOWNERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

J. K. CLEEVE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, No. 17, Charlotte-place, will supply the Shipping with Beef and Mutton, of good quality, at 1d. per lb.
Live Stock, Compressed Hay, Corn, &c., on hand equally reasonable. 7370

CHAMBERS' WORKS.

CHAMBERS' Educational Course
——— Maps mounted on rollers
——— Juvenile Works
——— Miscellany of Tracts in single vols. or sets
——— Journal, Vols. 1, to 8, or Vol. 8 separately, or to complete sets
——— Information for the People, 2 vols.
——— Encyclopædia of Literature, 2 vols.
——— ATLASES—Primer, School, and Peoples'
——— Peoples' Cheap Editions.
W. AND R. FORD,
688 Booksellers and Stationers, &c., 654, George-street.

IRONMONGERY, &c.
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ON SALE, at the late L. Iredale's Stores, 371, George-street, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH:—
Bar, bolt, and rod iron
Sheet iron, cart arms and boxes
Coil and crane chain
Plough-share moulds, cast iron mould boards
Shear and cast steel, spring and bitter ditto
Cast iron boilers, 30 to 200 gallons
Three-legged iron pots and camp ovens
Cast iron hay racks
Tomb palisading, in sets
Best warranted anvils
Smiths' bellows 28 to 40 inches
Smiths' hammers and sledges
Quarry and wood wedges
Quarry picks and mauls
Bullock and trace chains
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
IC, IX, IXX, DX, and DXX, tin plates
Hollow-ware of all kinds
Full and half register stoves, great variety
Kitchen ranges, ovens and boilers
Solid brass bell weights, in sets
Iron weights, small and large
Weighing machines, various
10 lbs. woolpacks, sewing twine
Two and three basket bags, dray covers
Sharp-shears, Wilkinson's and Surby's
Real BY sickles
Styphes, patent and crown
Pit and cross-cut saws
Files of all descriptions
British planes, in sets
Bird and moulding ditto
Plain irons, single and double
Socket and firmer chisels
Cast steel masons' chisels
Screw and shell augers, Surby's
American wedge axes, and handles
Copper nails and tacks
Chair girth and straining web
Gilt and other coffin furniture
Curtain bands and pins, new and elegant patterns
Dressing machine wire
Wheat and flour sieves
Argand and solar lamps and cottons
Brassware, large assortment
Brass and iron fenders
Flared and kitchen ditto
Cart hames, assorted sizes
Brushware of all kinds
Shoe tramp, patent and common
Foster's best spades, common ditto
Diamond-pointed and other shovels
Hay and chaff knives
With a large assortment of Furnishing and General Ironmongery, the whole of which is being sold at such low prices as defy competition.
December 11. 9266

ROBINSON'S HAIR CUTTING SALOON, GEORGE-STREET.

THOMAS ROBINSON has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Sydney and its environs, that by the St. George, he has received an assistant, selected by his agent in London, expressly for T. R.'s establishment, on account of his superior skill in ladies' hair dressing, &c., and his thorough and practical acquaintance with all the latest London and Parisian fashions and improvements in ladies' ornamental hair, and gentlemen's knotted wigs, scalps, &c., so highly appreciated at home on account of their fineness of texture and lightness, and for which he will be happy to receive their orders.
T. R. would also intimate to his customers, that having now additional help, gentlemen will not be kept waiting so long for their turn in the cutting room, but will be immediately attended to.
The Perfumery Department is now replete with the most costly and odoriferous Perfumes, his stock of *Brushes, Combs, Pomatums, Fancy Soaps, Creams, Dressing Cases*, &c., &c., &c., stand unrivalled in the colony, while his *Hair Oils*, from the most celebrated manufacturers, and his *Crystalized Pomade* he can most confidently recommend for their virtues in restoring, preserving, and improving the hair.
Observe the address,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
Next door to the Royal Hotel, George-street.
N.B.—A private Room for the use of Ladies; and Families waited upon at their own residences. 157

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR COATS.

MR. STUBBS has on sale, by private contract, another small assortment of gentlemen's very superior London-made coats, comprising—
Frock coats in black and invisible green
Dress coats in ditto
"The" Paletot ditto.
To be seen at the Mart, King-street.
☞ Early application is recommended. 962

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Java sugars, ex Alfred, consisting of—fine white, and bright grained grocers' sugar
Fine white table rice
Rattans
Fresh Cavendish tobacco, just landed
Rowland's perfumery
Three and four bushel sacks
Curled horsehair
Manila patent rope, small sizes
Very superior sherry and port wines, in bottle
London stout in hogsheads
Fine Irish linens.
THACKER AND CO.
10378 Pitt-street.

CALIFORNIA!
GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

RUN, run for gold; but first of all run to ILLIDGE'S and lay in a stock of boots and shoes to take with you. Remember, ILLIDGE'S
Is the cheapest Boot and Shoe Warehouse in the colony.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:
368, George-street,
787 Opposite the Market.

REGATTA.
ON HAND

ENGLISH and AMERICAN Ash Oar of all lengths
Brass or iron rowlocks, fair-leaders, sheet hooks, and yokes
Distinguishing pendants
And every article required for the above.
LANE AND CO.,
Ship Chandlers.
10368 646, Lower George-street.

DEALS.

250 DEALS, 20 feet long, 9 x 3. Apply to
T. WOOLLEY.
January 11. 756

CITY DEPOT.
480, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS

HENRY FISHER respectfully informs the public that every article in the
WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE,
Sugar, Tea, Rice, Salt, and all kinds of country supplies, can be had at the lowest possible price for
CASH, AND CASH ONLY.
He confidently solicits a call from those who have the Cash to pay for their supplies.
Observe—
HENRY FISHER,
Opposite the Barracks,
November 30. 8613 480, George-street.

ALE AND STOUT.

ON Sale by the undersigned, Ale and Porter, mild and bottled, of late importations, of excellent quality, and at low prices.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6941 Sussex-street.

HOOP IRON.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Sizes—¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1⅞, 2, 2¼, and 2½.
THOMAS WOOLLEY,
767 Iron Yard, King-street.

RANKIN'S CHEESE.
JUST RECEIVED, AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
A PRIME BATCH OF
3000 LBS. of the above justly celebrated CHEESE, equal in flavour and quality to English cheese.
AT A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
450, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
☞ Observe—To prevent mistakes A. D. has erected a *pagoda lamp* over the door of his establishment. 565

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Teas, ex Thomas Fielden.
Fine hyson skin, in chests, half-chests, and tea-city boxes, ex Thomas Fielden and London—
Congou, in chests and half-chests.
Sugars—
Dry bright Pampanga
Very superior Teal, well-drained
Station sugars, Java and China.
THACKER AND CO.,
Pitt-street.
November 18. 7961

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

PRIME Spiced Beef Hams and Tongues, most consolidated food, and warranted to keep in any climate.
TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, Manila Chocolate, in tins (very superior), and every description of stores for SHIPPING OR THE BUSH, as cheap as any house in the city.
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
450, George-street.
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
OBSERVE the lamp over the entrance, to prevent mistakes. 557

THOMAS BARKER AND CO. beg to inform the public that they will be early purchasers of new wheat, of good quality.
T. B. and Co., are selling—
Fine Flour, at 10s. per 100 lbs.
Second ditto, at 8s. per "
Station ditto, at 8s. per "
Biscuit of first and second quality, at the lowest market price. A large supply of and of the above can be had on short notice.
Steam Mills, Sussex-street,
November 16. 776

NOTICE.
TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS, WHO WISH TO SPECULATE IN THE SUPPLY OF PRESERVED MEAT FOR THE NEW SETTLEMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned has on hand a large supply of salt pork and preserved meat, &c. At a moment's notice can supply any quantity of prime mess pork, warranted to keep sound in any climate through the world, packed in barrels containing 200 lbs. each.
Any quantity of smoked ox tongues
Ditto pickled ditto
Ditto smoked hams
Ditto pickled ditto
Ditto bacon
Ditto spiced beef
Ditto German sausage
Ditto lard, &c.
} Packed in cases suitable for sea.
On the most reasonable terms, so to ensure a ample profit to the purchaser.
FREDERICK KOSTIN,
Pitt-street, 772.
Sydney, January 10, 772

GOLD WATCHES!

GOLD LEVER WATCHES, jewelled in ten holes, with gold dials, and very highly finished movements, price £12, warranted. To be had of
R. LAMB,
Watchmaker, George-street, nearly opposite Barrack-lane. 650

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE handsome grand square six and a half octave Pianoforte, just received from the celebrated house of Messrs. W. Stoddart and Son, and made by them expressly for this climate. For particulars apply to
W. J. JOHNSON.
669 86, Castlereagh-street South.

NO. 3 and No. 4 Manila Cigars, now selling at POLACK'S Auction and Commission Rooms. 416

EARTHENWARE.

JUST landed, ex St. George, and on sale by the undersigned, thirty-six Crates, containing—
Breakfast, dinner, and chamber services
Mugs, jugs, &c., assorted patterns.
ALSO,
Salmon coloured porous water bottles, of superior quality.
H. W. HAMILTON,
418 430, George-street.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

10 CASES of finest West India Arrowroot
Fine pearl Sago and Tapioca
Ivory-dust for making a nutritious and delicious jelly, especially recommended to invalids.
AT A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart.
☞ Observe, 450, George-street, Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
560

EVERY variety of TEA at S. PEEK AND CO.'S Stores. 421

LUMP SUGAR at the manufacturer's price.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
423 Wholesale Grocers.

TO GINGER BEER BREWERS.

A FEW barrels of very cheap white Ginger, suitable for making the best ginger beer, on sale at the stores of the undersigned.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
424 Importers and Dealers.

COFFEE.

THE undersigned have just received a very fine sample of real Plantation Coffee, which, when roasted in their newly-improved Coffee Roasting Apparatus, equals the "real Mocha."
Families supplied as usual with the very best Groceries imported, as well as Wines, Spirits, and bottled Ale and Porter.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
Family Grocers,
10370 George and Pitt streets.

WOOL SALES OF THE SEASON.

MR. STUBBS begs to inform his Friends, and Settlers generally, that he is now prepared
TO RECEIVE AND CAREFULLY STORE,
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS
AND OTHER PRODUCE,
INTENDED FOR SALE AT HIS MART,
KING-STREET.
☞ COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.
Sales on day day required. 5140

WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE BUYERS—
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
9093 Queen's-place.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are Cash purchasers of the above.
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 18. 7981

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool, or will advance on sums if consigned to their correspondents, Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane, London.
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
204 Harrington street.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow; or will advance on shipments to their correspondents in London.
BOGUE AND CO.,
874 Pitt-street.

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and Tallow consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Nettleton and Co.
9137 THACKER AND CO.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
8869 Lower George-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a buyer of the above. ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6941 Sussex-street

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London.
9819 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

RAY and GLAISTER are cash buyers of WOOL; Jamison-lane. 9129

CHRISTOPHER NEWION AND BROTHER are cash buyers of WOOL and TALLOW.
770 Dee Hive, Pitt-street.

LEATHER, at Sydney prices, for sale at the Tannery, Yass Mills.
January 1. 576

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LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening, September 18.

The English funds have closed without alteration, and the only price of Consols for money, with the exception of a short period during which they were depressed an eighth per cent. by some speculative sales, has been 85 7-8 to 5/8. For the account the last account was 89 to ½. India Stock left off 255 to 258; India Bonds 24s. to 28s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, March, 29s. to 32s., June 31s. to 37s. premium.

Business in foreign stocks was limited this afternoon, the transactions quoted in the official list being—Buenos Ayres, at 59½; Chilian at 87½ and 86; Mexican, at 16¾; Portuguese, Four per Cents., at 29; the Small, at 22½ and 3-16s; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, at 70½.

The corn-market was very firm this morning at the rates of this day week.

Advices from Naples reach to the 9th of September and from Palermo to the 2nd. From Naples the intelligence is most unsatisfactory. The King has prorogued Parliament from the 5th September till the 30th of November; and this step, which was alike regarded by all parties—ultra-Royalist and Liberal—as indicating an overthrow of the constitution, has led to insolent demonstrations of triumph on the part of the lazzaroni, which had ended in a collision with the Liberals, calling for the interference of the military. The most rigorous measures were consequently enforced to disarm the people, and Naples was considered again in a state of siege. Amongst all ranks, and especially on the part of the Government, alarm and embarrassment prevailed; and, in the intense disappointment of the masses, the grand popular "festa" of Piede di Grotta, in which the royal family have joined from time immemorial by going in procession to the Grotta di Posilipo, surrounded by all the national forces, was not allowed to take place. The events going on at Messina also caused the greatest anxiety, as no particulars had been received since the commencement of the attack on the 3rd, except by telegraph to the government. These accounts which reached to 2 p.m. on the 8th of September, merely stated that the town had been taken, and that all the forts had been occupied by the troops after a desperate resistance of four or five days. The Gladiator and the Bull Dog steamers were the only British ships of war at Messina—and it is said the Admiral at Naples does not wish to disembarm the fleet lying at Castellamare until the result of the mediation with Austria on the affairs of Italy is known. During the whole of these circumstances the funds continued singularly steady, the quotation being 87.

From Palermo the news continues to indicate a spirit of resistance so unanimous and uncompromising as to lead the people to regard the invasion of the Neapolitans with a sort of wild gratification. The intelligence that the armament had left Naples was welcomed by a general illumination, a review of 14,000 men took place, and an exciting proclamation was despatched by the government to all parts of the island. The total number of volunteers in the city armed with muskets is positively stated to be not less than 100,000—and it is said the country people of all classes are ready to swarm eagerly upon any point where there may be a chance of danger. "Let the King of Naples do what he will," it is asserted, "the conquest of the island is impossible."

Advices from Vienna to the 13th instant, represent the state of trade as entirely stagnant. The shopkeepers are harassed by their duties as National Guards, but the disinclination to tolerate the presence of the military is still too strong to be overcome, and the introduction of a new police act at Berlin, would seem to be the most advisable remedy. Great anxiety is felt regarding Hungary. The first report was, that a dictator had been appointed, and a belief prevailed that a republic would be declared. It appears that Baron Jellachich has published a proclamation that he will restore Austrian unity by forcing Hungary to restore even of the concessions extorted from the Emperor, which he immediately, according to his views, with the perfect harmony of all the Austrian provinces. The funds remained steady, and the quotation of the Five per Cents was 78.

THE HARVEST.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

Though harvest operations can scarcely be said to be yet finished, still the great bulk of the corn is now secured, and the crops having in the early districts to some extent been put to the test of threshing, an opinion may be formed as to the yield. The accounts which have hitherto reached us on this point are certainly very far from encouraging, and there can no longer be a doubt that the produce of grain, taking one kind with the other, is decidedly below the quantity grown in moderately good average seasons. The deficiency is, we believe, much greater in the southern and western than in the eastern and northern counties, but the total produce of the kingdom is unquestionably short, and we are likely again to require a considerable importation of foreign grain. Under these circumstances a low range of prices is not to be expected. As, however, the harvest on the continent has proved much better than in this country, we may perhaps be enabled to secure the quantity required without being under the necessity of paying very high prices. We are inclined to think that this may be the case, as our merchants and speculators appear disposed to act with a degree of caution. The lesson of last year has been too severe to be easily forgotten, nor are the same facilities for entering into extensive speculations obtainable. We do not, therefore, calculate on high prices, but that the tendency will be rather upwards is more than probable. Our own farmers do not appear at all anxious to sell at present; and, as the time is fast approaching when the preparation of the land and autumn sowing must engage much of their time, the markets are not likely to be over-supplied. The moderate nature of the deliveries from the growers has hitherto been little felt, owing to the assistance afforded by regular supplies of foreign, and further by the abundance and cheapness of potatoes. Whether the arrivals from abroad will continue on a sufficiently liberal scale to compensate for the falling off which must take place in the home deliveries during seed time admits of doubt, but there can be no doubt as to the potatoes becoming dearer; indeed the price of that article has already advanced materially as well in the London as in several of the country markets; and though we still remain of opinion that under all circumstances no great rise in prices of breadstuff is likely to occur, there is certainly no reason to expect a fall.—*Times*, Sept. 19.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, SEPT. 16.

A fair business has been done in foreign wool this week, but without any improvement in prices. A public sale of East India was held yesterday, but the prices were so unsatisfactory that a good portion had to be withdrawn; in many cases not more than covering freight charges. In Scotch a little has been done, but the present rates are with difficulty obtained.—

Imports for week ending September 16—

	Bales		Bags
Foreign	197	Scotch	1,082
Previously ...	53,819	Previously ..	11,023
	54,016		12,106

IRELAND.

(From the Edinburgh Evening Post, Sept. 16.)

Dublin, September 15.

THE STATE TRIALS AT CLONMEL.—Lord John Russell has been summoned as a witness on the part of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and his Lordship must attend the Special Commission, which opens at Clonmel on the 21st; but his attendance in all probability will not be necessary before the 28th, as an interval of a week will elapse between the finding of the bills and the arraignment of the prisoners.

The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following very curious account of the service of the Crown summons on the Premier:—

"The Prime Minister will have occasion to pay a second visit to this country; a polite invitation for that purpose was conveyed to him on the afternoon of Saturday last, bearing the signature of Messrs. Peddar and Carmichael, Clerks of the Crown for the county of Tipperary—or, to express ourselves with less ambiguity, we may simply state that Lord John Russell, almost the moment previous to his departure from our shores, was handed a Crown summons, requiring him to attend and give evidence at the sitting Special Commission in Clonmel, on the part of William Smith O'Brien. The delivery of this document, as we can collect, was not effected without some difficulty. Several applications were made in the course of Saturday, for an interview with Mr. R. W. Grey, the Premier's Secretary—with a view of making his lordship acquainted with the object of Mr. O'Brien's solicitor (Mr. Potter,) but in vain; and it was only after the carriage was packed and the noble lord's family awaiting him to step into it, that he could spare a moment for an interview with Mr. Potter. It took place in the drawing-room of the Viceregal Lodge, and after a brief introduction Lord John was handed the legal document in due form, which he read over carefully. Mr. Potter then observed that in order to comply with the requisite formalities of law, it was his duty to tender to his lordship a viaticum accompanying the summons which required his attendance, at the same time handing him an sovereign. Lord John Russell declined to receive the money, observing, that though such might be the form of law, Mr. Potter might consider the service of the summons complete without his acceptance of the viaticum. His lordship then remarked that he was going to Scotland, by a special order, to wait upon her Majesty, and that he did not know for what purpose his attendance could be required at the trial. Mr. Potter stated that the legal advisers of Mr. Smith O'Brien considered his lordship's attendance and evidence absolutely requisite. The premier then requested, that if it should still be deemed necessary to examine him as a witness, he should receive intimation to that effect as early as possible, in order to enable him to make arrangements for attending the trial at Clonmel. Mr. Potter expressed that he had reason to believe his Lordship's evidence would be indispensable on the trial, and then withdrew, after which Lord J. Russell stepped into his carriage and drove off to Kingston.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN TIPPERARY.

Dublin, Wednesday Morning.

The *Kilkenny Moderator*, printed late last night, contains intelligence of a serious character. The peasantry of Tipperary were then collecting at Slievenamon Mountain, and it was supposed Gorman, Doheny, and several other outlawed chiefs were there with them. The *Limerick Reporter* briefly alludes to the fact; but the Nenagh papers—the *Visitator* and *Guardian*—are silent in reference to it.

The following is from the *Kilkenny Moderator*:—

"INTERESTING FROM THE COUNTY TIPPERARY—RUMOURS OF AN OUTBREAK.

"We stated in our last publication that, from the information which we had received through several authentic channels from Carrick and its neighbourhood, another appeal to arms on the part of the defeated insurgents of Ballingarry might be immediately expected. Reports received as we are going to press fully prove the correctness of our anticipations. On Friday last, in consequence of a rumour being afloat that a 'black night' or general rising and massacre, was to take place, the troops in Carrick and Piltown, consisting of a greater portion of the 3rd Buffs, and a company of the 83rd, together with the constabulary of the district, were placed under arms, and were kept in readiness for action till the following morning. However, the night passed away without any alarm, and the entire rumour was treated as an idle report. This state of things lasted till Monday evening, when a report was received from the Slate Quarry Police station (County of Kilkenny) that a camp had been formed on the portion of the Slievenamon range of hills neighbouring that district, and that beacon fires were everywhere gleaming on the heights. The military and constabulary were immediately placed under arms, and were in expectation of an attack on Carrick or the Rosebborough encampment during the entire night and Tuesday morning. When our informant—a trustworthy gentleman, intimately connected with some of our local authorities, left Piltown, they were still in readiness, and reports corroborating the first intelligence as to the rebel encampment were pouring in from all the surrounding police stations. It was generally stated, that the intention of the insurgents was to break down the bridges on the main roads leading towards the scene of action, in order to impede the advance of troops.

"Up to the hour at which we go to press, no further intelligence had arrived in Kilkenny, and we should hope that any master of insurgents which may have taken place at Slievenamon could not be of sufficient importance to give rise to anxious apprehension. We, however, have no doubt that a partial and unimportant *emeute* will take place."

Waterford, September 13.

This county is once more in a state of open disaffection; Carrick is in arms, some thousands being thoroughly armed with pikes, &c. Portlaw is also stirring, and report has it that Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, had been attacked; several pieces of cannon, and a number of small arms, powder, ball, &c., have been carried off. The noble Marquis had not returned from the last Curragh meeting. The mail-coach, while on its way through this city, and passing through Mullinavat, was surrounded by a large mob and detained for a considerable time. When the mob first interrupted the coach, the guard, James Doolan, ordered the driver forward; the coach succeeded in getting clear, the guard running after, and shouting that they would soon stop them. Accordingly, when the coach arrived at Grenby Bridge, about two and a half miles from Waterford, the bridge was in the possession of the insurgents, who were endeavouring by every means to pull it down. The coach was then forcibly stopped, the horses taken from it, an elderly gentleman, an inside passenger, taken out, questioned, and searched, and after a delay of nearly half an hour, the horses were permitted, after much entreaty on the part of Doolan, to be again put to, and the coach allowed to proceed. The mob was under the immediate control of an apparent gentleman, mounted on a large bay horse, well armored, and nothing was done except by the directions and command of the captain, as this person was called.

It is intended to send an escort of military with the mail to-night.

(From the Clonmel Chronicle.)

Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

The most distressing anxiety still prevails regarding the state of Carrick-on-Suir. One of our reporters has just returned by the Carrick car, and gives the following particulars from his own observation, and from what he has been enabled to ascertain:—

The road and country along presents the most deserted appearance, but few persons are to be seen, the labourers have left their occupation, and everything seems at a stand. I was informed by a gentleman that Mr. O'Mahony had a review of a large body of armed men, estimated at nearly 1000, last night, on a road leading from Silvermount to Carrick, which they lined at either side for a considerable distance, and who are supposed to have gone on towards Curraghmore.

Last night Curraghmore was attacked by a body of insurgents, for the purpose of taking the swivel guns and cannon with which the Marquis of Waterford recently fortified it. The Marquis sent for the troops, but I did not hear of the result. A large body of mariner left Waterford this morning for the scene, having been first served out with biscuit and meat for some days; they were marched off by Major-General Macdonald, who is totally engaged at that place in the disposition of the troops at his command. Everything leads me to believe that we are on the eve of another insurrection.

Meanwhile the most alarming rumours began to prevail; seven Confederate leaders were said to have imitated the tactics of the military, by getting up "a flying column," whose quick and sudden movements are the subjects of general surprise; one time, at the hill of Carrickbeg, another at Lowry's Bridge; in the evening encamped at Curraghmore Wood, and away at Kilmacthomas in the morning. Informers themselves are puzzled in giving secret information to the authorities as to the whereabouts of the rebels, their movements are so daring and uncertain.

Last night (Tuesday) there were bonfires on the mountains.

THE NEW REBELLION.

(From the Standard of Thursday.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The intelligence received from the south, by the mid-day train, confirms the material portions of the rumours of another insurrectionary movement mentioned in the Kilkenny and Limerick papers. Lord Waterford's mansion at Curraghmore was not attacked, but a large body of pikemen was in the immediate neighbourhood of Portlaw. The mail was stopped at Waterford by a band of insurgents, and detained for upwards of an hour. The object was to prevent the intelligence of the rising being known to the military in that city. However, after the period mentioned, the coach was allowed to proceed. An abortive attempt was made to blow up the bridge at Grannah, over the River Suir, for the purpose of checking the progress of the military. The parapets were torn down and piled in the centre of the road. It was currently reported in Waterford and Kilkenny that Doheny was at the head of the insurgents, who were well provisioned for fully two days to come. The chapel bells of Ballyline and Kilmah were rung by the rebels, but on the approach of a party of the 83th Regiment they ceased.

Yesterday, about four o'clock P.M., the insurgents set fire to the police barrack at the slate quarries, and it was rumoured that other barracks had been attacked. There was a conflict at Portlaw between the police and the rebels—two of the latter were killed, and several wounded.

The insurgents visited the factory of Messrs. Malcomson, at Portlaw, and tried to induce the workmen to accompany them. Very few complied with their solicitations.

The 50th Rifles were sent off this morning by train, to the scene of action.

Two companies of the 76th were to have marched this morning from Callan, but were countermanded in consequence of the disturbed state of the neighbourhood.

In one particular the reports are inaccurate. Major-General Macdonald, who is described as taking active measures in the county of Waterford, was yesterday in Dublin, and not apprehensive of the occurrence of any circumstance requiring his presence in the disturbed districts. Sir Charles O'Donnell is the General in command at Waterford.

Major-General M'Donald leaves this afternoon to resume the command of the troops in the disturbed districts.

A large body of constabulary was sent from Dublin by train to the south to-day, and this evening detachments from the regiments in this garrison are to follow.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator of Wednesday.)

The intelligence from Carrick and the surrounding districts, received since we went to press last night, has been much more alarming than we had then anticipated. No doubt now remains of the fact of an insurgent force having assembled and shown a spirit of the utmost determination. The main body of the rebels, said to be 4000 strong, is encamped on Abbey Hill, in the county of Tipperary, but immediately adjoining the slate quarries in this county. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are in the camp, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O'Gorman is said to be the chief in command, and Doheny is also said to be amongst them. The commissariat is regularly supplied by the neighbouring farmers, who voluntarily send in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them by compulsion. At about 4 o'clock P.M. yesterday, a detachment from the camp proceeded to the Police Barrack of the Slate Quarries, which the constabulary had only quitted about twenty minutes previously to taking refuge at Piltown. The insurgents at some distance from the house, fired through the windows; but finding that there was not any person within, they took possession of it, and ultimately set it on fire, reducing the entire house and furniture to ashes. Rumour states that all the other surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and that, in some cases, the police were disarmed, whilst in others the men had fortunately quitted their barracks previously, and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel. The driver and guard of the Cork mail, which arrived here at about ten o'clock last night, report that the police had quitted the Ginshower station, and had retired to that of Nine-mile House. Shortly previous to the arrival of the coach at the latter place, a party of insurgents had surrounded the station and demanded that the united parties within, numbering about ten men, should surrender their arms. The police refused, and upon the insurgents proceeding to attack the house, the little garrison fired out, and put the belligerents to flight. The guard stated that he saw one man fall, the people of the neighbourhood told him that many had been wounded. He was also told that the insurgents had only gone for a reinforcement, and that they would soon return from the camp, and take vengeance for the loss of their comrade. The fate of the gallant little party of police is still doubtful. One report states that they left the barrack, and taking with them their furniture, &c., on cars, marched in the direction of Carrick. It is, however, scarcely possible that they could have been rash enough to leave the shelter of a house to travel by a road which was occupied in many places by the enemy. The insurgent pastor, encountered by the mail, did not interrupt its course, though they frequently stopped and questioned the guard and driver. Rumours, which we not yet authenticated, assert that a skirmish took place yesterday, at Portlaw, between the police and insurgents, in which some were killed on both sides. Another report asserts that 500 men, armed with pikes, marched through Coolnamuck Wood, from the county of Waterford, to join the insurgents at Abbey Hill. It is also stated that a temporary encampment of insurgents was held last night at Limnafigue, in this county, and near Kilcash, in Tipperary.

In the middle of yesterday a mob of labourers paraded the streets of Thomastown demanding that they should be given employment or food, or otherwise they would join the rebels. What their ultimate proceeding was we have not yet ascertained. At a late hour last night Sir R. Langrish, Bart., with his family, arrived in this town, and stopped at the Club House, as the district of Knocktopher was in an alarming state of disturbance. Several fugitives from Kilmagenny arrived here in the night, amongst whom were Mr. Duncan, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Morres, with their families. The Rev. Jeremiah M'Shane with his family took refuge with T. Shaw, Esq., at Kilree.

From some of the Kilmagenny fugitives we learn that yesterday a party of the rebels proceeded to the house of Mr. George Sheppard, of Kilfeacy, and presenting their pikes at him demanded £50, as a ransom for his life. He was ultimately compelled to swear that he had not such a sum of money, and was then suffered to take his horse and depart. By his advice the inhabitants of Kilmagenny fled to Kilkenny, and the police of that station retired on Callan. When they were leaving, the peasantry were collecting in crowds, and apparently about to join the insurgents. A gentleman from Kilmagenny assures us that he had conversed with a person who obtained a very near view of the rebel camp upon Abbey hill, and saw a large force being drilled to the exercise of the pike, whilst others were engaged in slaughtering cattle, and cooking at an immense fire lighted on the centre of the hill. He also states that there were three pieces of cannon on the hill, which the rebels had obtained by a successful attack on Curraghmore House. One hundred and fifty men were said to have been despatched to attack Castletown, the residence of W. V. Stewart, Esq., High Sheriff of this county; and it was rumoured that the remaining insurgent force meditated a descent on Carrick—a report we even received here that that town had been taken and burned by them, but this is not authenticated. Many people passing along the road were stopped and pressed into the insurgent

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ranks, while others were suffered to depart upon an assurance that they were not spies or messengers of the authorities. During the night fires were blazing on the surrounding hills.

P. Blake, Esq., county inspector, proceeded from this city to Callan last night, and has not yet returned.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* writes as follows:—

"Kilkenny, Tuesday, September 12.

"The neighbourhood of Carrick is in a dreadful state—thousands of men are in array on the hills there. I have just seen a gentleman from Carrick at the bank, who came by the car. They were stopped at the slate quarries by about 60 men in arms, and he saw the police barrack, as he was passing, in flames. He says it is owing to the tenants being driven on some estate there, but that the hills are covered with armed men. I think he was so much frightened that he exaggerated the matter. However, there is no doubt but they are on the hills in that place."

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

(By the Electric Telegraph.)

Dublin, 13th September, 1848.

The movement in the south has been stopped, notwithstanding there is a further supply of alarming rumours from that part of the island, which was the scene of so much confusion on Tuesday last. People are some how or other greatly prone to exaggerate facts, and give reality to fiction.

The following is an extract from the *Limerick and Clare Examiner*, just come to hand:—

"We are informed an express has just arrived in this city, conveying intelligence that a conflict took place last night at Curraghmore Wood, (Co. Waterford) between a party of the 66th Regiment and a body of insurgents, and that eight men were killed, several wounded, and a considerable number taken prisoners.

Dublin, Monday.

Although there were rumours extensive and positive yesterday, that the counties of Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, had broken out into actual rebellion, advices just received show that such has not been the case; and that at the present moment everything is comparatively quiet. It is true that the peasantry have made up their minds to resist to the last the payment of rent during the present winter; but that they will seriously attack the Queen's forces is far from probable.

Lord Lansdowne, the President of the Council, had arrived in Ireland. The Dublin *Herald* states that the documents found in the possession of Mr. Smith O'Brien, implicate no less than four Catholic bishops in the guilt of treason. The same journal states—"We have been informed that between Lord Clarendon and the noble lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government, a disagreement has arisen as to the course to be pursued under existing circumstances. The Lord Lieutenant, it is alleged, strongly urges the wisdom of a firm and impartial administration of the law in the cases of the clerical rebels, whilst Lord John Russell, it is said, insists upon the expediency of an amnesty, as regards that class of offenders.

An address, signed by 80,000 persons, has been presented to Lord John Russell, deprecating any attempt to repeal the Union.

We have no news of the state trials, as they were not to take place at Clonmel until the 21st September, but may expect full particulars by our next arrivals. Apartments were fitted up in Waterford Gaol for the reception of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other prisoners, Mr. Reeslings O'Dwyer, brother-in-law to Mr. Doheny was arrested upon a charge of high treason at Ulis, County of Limerick, on the 19th September. Fresh arrests were taking place every day, and the goals in many provincial towns were full of prisoners. The most feature in matters was, that wholesale evictions were taking place, and in some localities, the people were, according to the Tory Press, driven to desperation.

IRELAND.

(From the Times, 15th September.)

The following communication from Clonmel, written after the despatch of the ordinary post, conveys the latest intelligence from the disturbed districts:—

"Clonmel, Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 p.m.

An express was received in town to-day by the authorities, that the insurgents had moved from the neighbourhood of the Comersh mountains, county of Waterford, where they have been in strong force for some days past. The military and police force which left Carrick on Thursday in pursuit, nearly captured O'Mahony; they remained at Rathgormack, under Mr. Coulson, resident magistrate, on Thursday night. The force, consisting of 200 of the 3rd buffs and 52nd regiments, half a troop of the 8th light dragoons, and 60 constabulary (who had halted one hour in Carrick after their arrival from Dublin) returned to Carrick yesterday about noon, bringing some arms, pikes, &c., which the fellows left behind them in the chase, and O'Mahony's horse fully equipped, from which he jumped to make his escape. They report that the insurgents had moved off towards the Tipperary side by the river Suir.

A constabulary party of twenty men, under the command of head constable Godsill, has just been sent off from Clonmel to Kilsheelan, upon which village the insurgents are said to be marching, after having attacked all the farm-houses in the vicinity of Silvermines last night, carrying with them a large quantity of arms and provisions.

On the moving of the insurgents yesterday morning by the Tipperary side, they attacked the house of a Mr. Rohesey, into which they fired. They broke the doors in, and were fired by the owner, who told them he would not give up his property. He placed himself at the door armed, and after a scuffle with the leading men, succeeded in closing it.

Smith O'Brien, &c., are said to be in Clonmel Gaol, but I understand it is not so; either to-night or to-morrow, all the state prisoners for trial at the commission are expected.

"A man named Philip M'Donnell, formerly in the police, was arrested late last night, and was discharged from our goal this morning at an early hour. He has given most important information to the authorities respecting the insurrectionary movements now going on in the vicinity of Carrick, and which involve many persons of a most respectable class.

"6 p.m.

"I have this moment learned from the Sheriff that O'Brien, Meagher, &c., are to arrive here on Monday, at 12 o'clock. Troops are marching on all the towns on their route between Dundrum and Clonmel.

"Mr. Mahesey, who was wounded in the side by the insurgents, to whom he refused to give up his arms when his house was attacked, is beyond recovery; indeed he is reported to be dead. The fellow who fired the shot is known to the authorities; his name is Dee, a farmer possessing about 40 acres. Informations have been sworn to this effect."

With the exception of the most vague rumours, nothing was to be learned from the passengers who arrived by the mail train, which reached Kingsbridge at half-past four this morning.

The *Tipperary Free Press*, the only southern paper which reached to-day, makes no mention of any disturbances, so it may be inferred that, for the present at least, we are done with the second insurrection.

Just as I was about to close my letter a report reached here that the rebel camp near Carrick was fired on Saturday night by shot and shells discharged by the party of marines which arrived there the day previous from Waterford. I cannot, however, vouch for the accuracy of the rumour.

Of the transmission of the state prisoners from Kilmainham to Clonmel, the *Freeman* of this morning says:—

"Up to yesterday evening the authorities at Kilmainham had not received any orders for the removal of the prisoners to Clonmel, probably there will be very short notice given. The parties will be sent down by a special train, perhaps on Monday or Tuesday night, but at present nothing positively certain is known as to the time of their removal. A special train can be had at a short notice, but it has not yet been stated whether the prisoners will be conveyed to Thurles or Tipperary stations and thence to Clonmel."

The weather continues splendid, in fact a second summer has set in; and, with the exception of the potato crop, the failure of which is every day becoming more apparent—the reports of the progress of the harvest are highly satisfactory, and of a very different complexion from what they were just one month since. Trade, however, continues miserably languid, there not being the slightest symptom of amelioration in any branch of commerce. Even in the leading streets, nearly one-third of the houses of business are closed, and in some cases the proportion is even greater. To agitation, and agitation alone, are the citizens of Dublin indebted for the threatened doom of a wholesale bankruptcy.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday contains an article on the insurrectionary proceedings, which, from its semi-official character, and the startling disclosures, which it contains, is well deserving of attention. The article commences with the following description of the outbreak, and its objects:—

"'Troops of banditti, organised by the Globe in the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, continue to keep the country round Carrick in a state of excitement and alarm, by their nightly demonstrations and daily depredations. We believe that a number of those who take an earnest part in these proceedings is very limited, but that they swell their ranks by menacing the peaceful portion of the population with arms and murder, if they refuse to turn out at the behest of the organised plunderers. There is no doubt attacks on towns have been planned, but the rebel leaders are well aware that they cannot rely on their followers, the most of whom have been forced into their ranks by sheer intimidation. Properly speaking, there is no long-any such thing as a revolt against the Government; but there is a terrible conspiracy, and almost open war, against the rights of property; it is not a rebellion, but a Jacquerie, which rages in the disturbed districts, and this is the natural and necessary result of the persistent agitation which has been continued for so many years, and of the atrocious instigations addressed to the deluded multitudes by the Jacobin press (which the *Post* and the Whigs fomented).

"Among the worst results of the Jacquerie, is the almost total abandonment of form-labour. At the mandate of some bandit chief, the spade falls from the hand, and the plough stops in the furrow; labour is suspended, and the labourer is hurried off to the mountains, to go through a farce of vexatious drill, and to hear, for the ten thousandth time, that he is one of the finest peasantry on the face of the earth,' and has a right to be supported in luxurious idleness, at the expense of the industrious Saxon here, or the industrious Saxon in England.

"The depredations of the bandits on the landlords and farmers are extensive and audacious. An entire crop of wheat was taken from a field which actually joins the town of Clonmel; full a dozen carts must have been employed in its removal, and the operation must have lasted several hours; but the last sheaf was far on its way to the mountains before the slightest notice of the outrage was conveyed to the police authorities. Sheep and cattle are openly taken for the support of the insurgent forces, and 'blackmail' is regularly levied on the homesteads of the farmers and the shops of the villagers. In plain terms, there is a wanton and ruinous waste of the provisional resources of the country in the face of approaching famine."

Regarding the position of the Roman Catholic clergy at this emergency, the *Post* says—

"Against this pernicious state of things the clergy struggle in vain. Wherever the influence of the club has gained the ascendency, that of the priest has been more than weakened in proportion. We know that some of the most estimable members of the Catholic clergy, men whose exertions during the late periods of scarcity and sickness were incessant, are now deserted by their congregations, and reduced to endure the most severe privations. We have heard from good authority, that the bandits have menaced with destruction those who ventured to warn their flocks of the danger to which they exposed themselves by joining in insurrection." [It is well that their Reverences should reap that which they have sown.]

"Let no man underrate the danger of the crisis through which the country is doomed to pass, by saying that the banditti have no intelligible object, and may, therefore, be easily put down. They have an object, and one that is very intelligible, too—they seek to take the entire property of the country into their own hands, and to obtain possession of their share of the £50,000,000 pointed out to them for confiscation by the felon press of Dublin. Already they have inflicted severe losses on the farmers and corn dealers, and have prepared for their own future an amount of evil which it is fearful to contemplate. There are others who lay the flattering unction to their souls that the bandits cannot long resist the force of the military and the police, nor could they if they made a determined stand anywhere. But the mountains of Waterford and Tipperary, with their secluded glens, deep ravines, and labyrinths of footpaths, afford unrivalled opportunities for dispersion and escapes. Long before the authorities come up with any large body, it is scattered and dispersed like a wreath of mist before the rising sun. Contradictory reports of events greatly add to the perplexities of the authorities. Ten miles from the scene of any outrage, such as the attack on the police at Glenbower or Portlaw, every man is full of information, though not always the most accurate, on the subject. When you come within five miles you find that the matter is wrapped in a vague cloud of mystery; nobody has heard anything about it, save from accidental report, and the answers you receive admit of a most surprising latitude of interpretation. But when you reach the spot itself, you find every source of information suddenly vanished. There is not a male about the spot who was not by some strange accident at least twenty miles off when the thing happened. Female curiosity was, during this crisis, in a state of suspended animation; every woman was either fast asleep or so frightened by the shots, that she kept her head under the bed-clothes. It is unnecessary to speculate whether this affected ignorance is to be regarded as the result of disaffection or of intimidation; but the fact is beyond controversy, and it is a source of difficulty which cannot easily be overcome."

THE IRISH REBELS.

(From the Times.)

The insurgents of Waterford and Tipperary, we are assured, are not without either object or plan. Their present object is sheep stealing, and their mode of operation is to steal in gangs. The "six or twelve thousand" who were said to be encamped somewhere on the top of a hill, after looking at one another for some days in that bleak situation, have made the discovery that their commissariat was not likely to flourish by such a concentration, and in such a locality. Accordingly, Messrs. Doheny, Mahony, and O'Gorman, or whoever else are the Rob Roys of Tipperary, have had recourse to a very vulgar expedient. The rebel forces have divided themselves into parties of thirty or fifty, who have forthwith proceeded to break the eighth Commandment, and divers laws of this realm, by forcibly abstracting, slaying, and eating, the flocks and herds of their neighbours. The strength of the detachment in each instance we presume, is according to the importance of the "object"—48 Irish felons being considered a proper number to sit down to an ox, and 20 to a heifer or a couple of sheep. The patriots, we are assured, have the range of an extensive position. The chain of mountains which extend right across Munster, from Waterford Harbour to the mouth of the Shannon, with its secluded dens, deep ravines, and labyrinth of footpaths, afford unrivalled facilities for dispersion and escape. Here, then, is the Torres Vedras of Repeal. The long nights are coming, and we are to have a winter of forays, of black mail, and such romantic amusements. Stolen mutton is sweet, and, should it be found possible to get most seven days in the week, all in the cause of "Gold Ireland and Repeal," we have no doubt that many will take part in so delightful a duty.

Nothing can be more intelligible than such a proceeding. Living in the mountain or the desert, every now and then pouncing on the plain, and driving off a few head of cattle or a few loads of corn, is one of the oldest professions of life. In Homeric times it was all but respectable; indeed quite so when the pies of retaliation could be alleged. But the heroic age is past, and with it pirates and robbers are gone out of fashion. The taste of this age may be very unromantic, but it is decidedly against it even. For this reason we think the rebels were very unwise to accept so freely the title of "Felons." They were trifling with a very ugly word, and the result shows that they have weakened a moral distinction. But the age, we repeat, is against them. Should Mr. Doheny and his brother felons be apprehended with a stolen leg of mutton or fillet of veal in their possession, society will not be indulgent to the offence; and the confounders of meum and tuum will be consigned, without pity, to the hulks, or some antipodean purgatory of rogues. We are inclined, therefore, to the opinion that, as often happens, the "short cut" to popularity taken by the rebels will not be found the best in the long run. It is true they have imparted an attractive look to "felony," but on the other hand, they have stripped off a little of that disguise they assumed towards the more respectable and more comfortable classes. Every proprietor of cattle, we should think, will be opposed to a system, the first principle of which is that they be killed and eaten by the people at large. The British Government, too, can act with all the less scruple and reserve in the protection of property and the suppression of pillage.

But surely an extermination of cattle-stealers is not so hard to be suppressed. Munster is not quite so interminable a region as our colony at the Cape of Good Hope. We shall not have to march our troops five hundred miles from our resources, to protect an undefined frontier of two thousand miles, and follow in the trail of savages a week without seeing them. Cattle-stealing has been long put down in this island, though cattle and hungry men are quite as numerous here as in Ireland. The experience of ordinary warfare will suggest the right methods of dealing with the evil. How would any Peninsular soldier cut off a party of the enemy's foragers? When our cavalry and rifles have exhibited a few successful manœuvres, the felons, if they have any spark of sense left in their minds, will begin to reflect that it is better not to be sent to one's account in the very act of robbery. Under such circumstances there must be no foolish delicacy. There is only one aspect under which a hundred armed men descending from the mountains and pillaging the plains can be viewed. They are invaders, and as invaders they must be treated. We have no alternative. They inflict famine and starvation on the peaceful, and we have to choose between the death of the robber and that of the honest man. For our own part, we would rather see the bones of a hundred felons bleaching on the mountain side than hear of myriads slowly pining through the pillage, anarchy, distrust, insecurity, and neglect, which a continuance of the evil will certainly occasion. We rest much on the audacious and unmistakeable character of the offence. The Celtic Mahrattas will be shortly dealt with.

The population who are preparing to pass the winter in pillage are by no means the worst off in Ireland. On the contrary, they have always had the reputation of comparative prosperity. The Tipperary "boys" boast that by their determined spirit, they have won better terms than ordinary from their landlords. The Suir passes through the richest districts in Ireland, through "golden valleys," and through vast stores of mineral wealth—through a country of mines, quarries, railways, good roads, and works affording every variety of employment. These people have no more right to wage war against property than our own English labourers, who are often enough in great straits for a living, and who are as little acquainted with roast beef and mutton as with turtle soup and iced punch. The only difference is, that the Irish peasantry are cursed with factious leaders, a dependent priesthood, and with a constitutional waywardness and contempt of law. We have no doubt whatever, that many of the wretches who calculate upon fattening this winter on felonious mutton, are actually investing in the savings-bank or buying into the funds. Is this very improbable, when we consider that at least a million of the relief money wrung from honest, easy England, was snugly invested, as it now appears, by the Irish recipients? The cattle-stealers will, of course, save their maintenance, their rent, their rates, and a portion of their taxes; and will find themselves so much in pocket when spring comes round. We trust, however, that Lord Clarendon, and the military authorities at his command, will take care that the base speculation is not without its risk. The spirit of the adventure will cool down when the company begins to thin, and when the painful thought each day presents itself, that though they succeeded in carrying off the sheep, they left a comrade in the fold. We are sorry to allude to such horrors, but mercy itself suggests the recollection of them. Bullets are better than anarchy and famine. If there must be some public calamity, let it be confined to the dreary hill side, to defiles and glens, to midnight and to armed marauders on the one hand, and soldiers on the other. But spare the peaceful homestead, the rich valley, and the industrious town. Save those who have not thought of death, and are not armed either for crime or for protection.

The Escorial.—The Escorial is, without doubt, one of the most interesting buildings in Europe. Castilian writers are never weary of extolling it, as an eighth wonder of the world, "or rather," says Villegas, the Hagiologist, "all the seven comprehended in one." In point of size it will bear comparison with the mightiest works of the Pharaohs or the Cæsars, with Karnak and the Colisseum; and it is probably the greatest architecture undertaking ever conceived and executed by one man. No Egyptian or Roman builder is recorded to have completed a pile of which the dome, like those of the Escorial, if we may credit Fray Francisco de los Santos, required 1250 pounds weight of iron to make their keys. The church and palace on the Vatican Mount have been three centuries and a half in growing to their present magnitude, under the rule of fifty Popes, with a treasury revenued by oblations from all parts of Christendom. Excepting its Pantheon, or Royal Cemetery—which was built in its present form by Philip IV.—the Escorial owes nothing of importance to the successors of Philip II. There is a peculiar grandeur in its five-fold purpose as a convent, a college, a church, a palace, and royal mausoleum. No great structure was ever more strongly stamped with the character of its founder, and the spirit of his age. Seated amidst the rocks and deserts of the Guardarrama, it was the fitting abode of the austere brotherhood of St. Jerome; and its dim halls and cloisters are the scenes which imagination most loves to people with the ecstatic monk, and the iron-visaged inquisitor, and the dark and terrible figures of the ancient fanaticism. The cheerless prison-like palace seems adapted solely to shelter the old age of that relentless prince, who, in the pride of manhood, welcomed to Spain his young and beautiful bride, Isabella of Valois, with fire and faggot, and the human sacrifices of an Auto-de-fe. Where is the mind in which the very name of the Escorial does not awaken thought and evoke high associations! For the student of history it stands like a land-mark on the hills of Castile; a relic of the days that are gone, when it was the pride of the Spaniard and the envy of the foreigner; and an outward and visible type of the glory and pre-eminence of Spain. To the pious Catholic it is an object of affectionate reverence as the noblest monastic foundation ever consecrated by his Church "to daily and nightly prayer and praise, to contemplation and holiness, to alms-deeds and study," and to the honour of his faith. The scholar may still regard it with interest as once the stately home of learning and research, and as a mine not yet exhausted of Arabian and Castilian lore; and the artist as one of the greatest shrines of painting, for which Titian and Velasquez laboured, where Rubens and Murillo studied, and where a line of Kings for two centuries hived the treasures of European art.—*Sterling's Spanish Art.*

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and a general tendency towards a more settled state of affairs. Conservative manifestations on the part of the trading classes were on the increase, and a new club called the Constitutional Monarchical Union, had been opened on the previous day with 11,000 members. The number of operatives employed at the Government expense had been reduced by the vigorous efforts of the Minister of Public Works from 18,000 to less than half that number, while, at the same time, a reduction of wages had been effected, and strict industry enforced. The suspension of the war in Lombardy was causing great relief to the Bank, since during its continuance a sum of specie equal to about £14,000 was daily transmitted to the army, the necessity for which has now ceased, paper money having again become a legal tender in the reconquered provinces. There was also a general disposition to believe in the pacific intentions of France, and in the consequent speedy settlement of the Italian question.

The Hamburgh letters state that more business than usual had been transacted in the exchanges. Paper on London at long date was in demand, and scarce; there was less difficulty in procuring short dated bills. An increased demand had also arisen for paper on Amsterdam, Paris, and Berlin. Money was abundant. The funds and railway shares were rather dull, owing to decreased operations.

Under date the 18th inst. from Berlin, it is mentioned that stocks as well as railway shares, showed an improving tendency in consequence of the decision arrived at by the Frankfort Assembly, but that towards the close of the Bourse there was less firmness, and in some cases prices were quoted rather below those current the previous post.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains an ordinance respecting the forced loan decreed by the Sardinian Government. According to the first article it is stipulated that the loan shall be forthwith raised at an annual interest of 5 per cent. The contribution is to be levied upon the accredited value of real property, upon mortgages, and upon trade. Within the description of real property will be included land and constructed works, contributions for which are fixed at the rate of ½ per cent. on a value of from 10,000 to 20,000 livres, 1 per cent. from 50,000 to 100,000 livres, and 2 per cent. from 100,000 livres and upwards. Mortgages yielding interest will be taxed at the rate of ½ per cent. from 8000 to 20,000 livres, 1 per cent. from 50,000 to 100,000 livres, 2 per cent. from 100,000 livres to 150,000 livres, and 3 per cent. for 150,000 livres and upwards. Bankers, merchants, and traders in general, are brought within the operation of the decree, the single exception being in favour of parties engaged in retail business identified with the daily consumption of the populace. Dividing traders into six categories, those comprised in the first class are set down at 15,000 livres; the second, at 10,000 livres; the third, at 6000 livres; the fourth, at 3000 livres; the fifth, at 1000 livres; and the sixth, at 500 livres.

From Maitland, Hunter's River, papers have been received to the 7th of May. Business was moving quietly forward, and there was little alteration to quote in store goods. Wheat was selling from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per bushel, but the quality was not highly spoken of. English barley realized 3s. 6d. per bushel. A table of exports published for the quarter ending the 31st of March showed that their total estimated value was about £85,000. Wool in the return figures for £63,700, in for £11,000, and coals for £2300. quantity of wool exported from this in the first six months of the sea- 1847-8 was 2,397,296 lbs., valued 06,542, against 2,215,420 lbs., £117,877, in the corresponding 1846-7.

nts from Van Diemen's Land, th of April, it is noticed that nt-Governor had returned to Huon, Port Esperance, l the coal mines at Re- e weather latterly was agricultural operations. he extension of hop- that "if so large a e the late reduc- ir remuneration he cultivation." in the interior, ative to mur- stations.

THE FOLLOW- een again gar mar- iness on Two teams working a fur- Drays, carts, harness, or two, Farming implements, mi tion, Various useful stores Large quantity household ose Milch cows and dairy utens of Hurdles, a large quantity &c., &c., &c.

Indeed, the purchaser can go upon without any additional expenditure w beyond the stores for his future supplies ☞ Mr. Mort feels that he has fa giving anything like a complete descri the above most valuable sheep prope as no party will enter upon such a without enquiring for himself the most

importers of coffee have been pressing forward large quantities, and several parcels of plantation Ceylon have been realized again at a reduction. At one period of the week there appeared a slight reaction, but the improvement lasted only for a day, and the closing quotations show undiminished heaviness. The native descriptions also have receded, and the prices of 27s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. for those kinds are now current.

In tea there have been several transactions in green from the cargoes lately arrived, and previous rates have been about maintained; the market has been freely supplied, and as public sales are declared for Wednesday next, which are expected to be large, there will probably be little further activity prior to that date; the rice market continues inactive, and some small sales have been effected at a slight decline.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits, 6,196,421*l.*; Increase, 736,093*l.*
Other deposits, 8,730,767*l.*; Decrease, 40,571*l.*
Rest .. .... 3,831,710*l.*; Increase, 3,043*l.*

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities, 12,675,613*l.*; Increase, 212,878*l.*
Other securities..... 11,492,375*l.*; Increase, 171,736*l.*
Notes unemployed .. 9,511,370*l.*; Increase, 397,160*l.*

The amount of notes in circulation is 17,687,370*l.*, being a decrease of 157,295*l.*; and the stock of bullion in both departments is 13,822,681*l.*, showing an increase of 156,199*l.*, when compared with the preceding return.

THE STATE TRIALS.

(From the Times' Reporters.)

Clonmel, Thursday, Sept. 21.

THE grand scene of the drama which Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his companions have been lately enacting has now arrived. The Special Commission is opened.

Yesterday afternoon the Lord Chief Justice Blackburne, the Lord Chief Justice Doherty, and Mr. Justice Moore, the judges selected to try the State prisoners, reached Clonmel, having been escorted from the station at Thurles by a company of Dragoons and a body of the mounted police. Many of the grand jurors who had been summoned for the commission, and numerous visitors attracted by the unusual and interesting character of the proceedings, also arrived during the day, and towards the evening the crowded streets and excited appearance of the town betokened the approach of some most important event. It was thought possible that the jurors, on their road to Clonmel, might be interrupted by the parties of the insurgents who are still prowling about the neighbourhood; but due precautions were taken to prevent it, the police patrolling throughout the day the various approaches of the town, and in no single instance has the slightest molestation occurred. Any person might have travelled as uninterruptedly as in the most peaceful times

This morning the Court-house was opened at 10 o'clock, and the applicants for admission were most numerous, but Mr. Pennefather, the sheriff, had made such excellent arrangements, that whilst every accommodation was afforded to those whose duties required their attendance in court, a large body of the public were also admitted without there being any inconvenient pressure from the crowd.

The judges took their seats at twelve o'clock, and the Clerk of the Crown having read the commission, the following gentlemen were called and sworn as the grand jury to try the indictments.

Viscount Suirdale (Foreman), the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, the Hon. F. A. Prettie, the Hon. H. Hutchinson, Sir E. Waller, Mr. R. P. Barker, Mr. S. Moore, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. A. Goring, Mr. M. Pennefather, Lieutenant-Colonel Palliser, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. J. B. Barton, Mr. J. Trant, Mr. J. Cardin, Mr. W. Quin, Mr. J. Butler, Mr. S. O'Meagher, Mr. H. Trench, Mr. C. Going, Mr. T. Lalor, Mr. J. Larrigan, and Mr. J. Cooke. Only eight names were called without being answered before the requisite number was made up.

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne then addressed the jury as follows:—Lord Viscount Suirdale and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of Tipperary,—I feel assured that you participate in my feeling, and in that of every person who has the peace and happiness of the country sincerely at heart, of regret that Her Most Gracious Majesty has now, after the lapse of a very few months, found it necessary to issue the commission which has just been read to you, whereby she calls upon her subjects to aid her by performing their duty the administration of the criminal law land. Distressing and deplorable as such a measure would be under any circumstances, it becomes so in the last degree, when we know that the measure has originated in machinations and attempts which constitute the crime of high treason—a crime the highest in degree, which a subject of the realm or a member of the community can commit—a crime whose object is the total destruction of our social system—the subversion of all security of life and property, and one which no human being can contemplate without knowing that it must lead to the shedding of human blood, and must entail upon the country all the horrors and all the miseries of civil and social war. As I have alluded to the former Special Commission, under which the greater number of you were called upon to perform your duties in January last, I think it but just and so far satisfactory to observe, that the crimes and outrages which formed the subject of your investigation at that period do not appear to have any connexion, as far as I am informed, with the matters which will now come under your consideration. On the contrary, I have reason to believe, and I do sincerely hope, that the firm administration of the law under that commission, and at the assizes which have since intervened, have been attended with the most salutary effect, and will justify the hope of the restoration of peace and order in the country. Gentlemen, the crime of high treason is one happily of such unusual occurrence, and with respect to which there are peculiar provisions that do not belong to the investigation of other crimes or misdemeanours, that I think it my duty, in order to assist you in the discharge of yours, to point out to you the peculiarities of the law relative to that charge, in order that you may regulate your course accordingly, and see in which way the evidence may be laid before you is to be applied when you come to consider the indictment. But, in the first instance, in order to make these observations on the nature and course of the proceeding perfectly intelligible, I think it my duty to give you a general—and but a very general outline of the nature of the case, as it appears to me on the perusal of the informations which have been laid before me on the part of the Crown. Gentlemen, it appears from them that for some months past a political body or society, formed for political purposes, held its meetings and conducted its proceedings in the city of Dublin. At those meetings there were a number of inflammatory and seditious speeches delivered by the leading members of that body. About the middle, or towards the latter end, of July, those members—I mean the leading members—or some of them, appeared in different parts of the south of Ireland, and at last seem to have determined upon making the county of Tipperary the scene of their further operations. Accordingly, a large body of people were assembled and were harangued, and upon more than one occasion it was distinctly announced that there was to be an immediate arming of the people, with the view of severing Ireland from the British dominions, and erecting it into an independent kingdom. In pursuance of those instructions, which extended to the procuring of arms by any means whatsoever, legal or otherwise, in the last week of July several large bodies of armed men appear to have congregated in various parts of the country; they were marshalled and trained, and officers, on some occasions at least, were nominated at their meetings as leaders; barricades were erected in some parts of the country, which on one occasion had the effect of obstructing the march of her Majesty's troops, and which upon one occasion appear to have been designed for preventing the arrest of persons against whom warrants had been issued. On the 29th of July, these proceedings appear to have reached, for that time at least, their consummation. A body of police on its march to the scene of the disturbance that had taken place was encountered and nearly surrounded by different armed bodies of men; the result was, that they took shelter in a house, and there an actual conflict took place between them and the assailants. Upon the same day another body of police was similarly assailed; the result in both cases you probably know. This is all I thin necessary to lay before you, prep ty to the statement of those rules, wh n respect to the law of high treaso ade for your government, for the ru n of the Court, and for the security of subject. The indictment, as I am informed, will contain two distinct classes of counts, and each of those relates to a distinct treason; both are founded on the provisions of a very ancient statute: a statute passed so long ago as the reign of Edward III., and without troubling you with the details of the language of that statute it is sufficient for my purpose—and I think for yours—to say that it contains amongst others, two provisions relating to two distinct species of treason which are the subject of this indictment, and which you will have to investigate. The first of those is expressed, in the language of that day, to be "compassing the death of the Queen," and that, as I have before given you to understand, is the treason charged by one or more of the counts of the indictment which you will have to consider. Gentlemen, by compassing the death of the Queen it is not meant merely to impute, nor under the circumstances at all to impute a design against the personal life or personal safety of the Sovereign. The Sovereign, whether King or Queen, being in our constitution the representative of the state, any attack on the sovereign power of the state is, under this statute, to be treated as an attempt upon the person of the monarch, and therefore you will not have to consider whether the personal death or actual injury to the person of the Queen intended, but whether the design, as proved by the overt acts stated in the indictment were of a character which comes under the description of an attack on the sovereign power of the state. I shall put before you some instances to show that I have correctly stated the law, and that by compassing the death of the Queen you are to understand the crime of aiming at the destruction of her sovereign power, and it matters not whether that design is to depose her from her Imperial sovereignty over the entire of, or a part of her dominions; the crime of deposing, and the crime of compassing her death, will be equally committed, whether the object be to depose her from the whole or only a part of her possessions. I shall now read to you from authors of very high authority in the law, Mr. Justice Foster and Lord Tenterden, some passages to show you that I have correctly explained the words of the law "compassing the death of the Queen" to mean an attack upon her Imperial authority. Mr. Justice Foster, in describing the crime of compassing the death of the monarch, says, "anything wilfully or deliberately done, or attempted, whereby the King's life may be endangered; therefore measures for deposing or imprisoning him, or getting his person into the power of conspirators, are overt acts of this treason"—that is the overt act of compassing the King's death, though you will observe that none of them is an act against him personally. And he then says, "Offences which are not so personal have with great propriety been brought within the same rule, as having a tendency, though not so immediate, to the same fatal end; and therefore the entering into measures in concert with foreigners or others in order to an invasion of this kingdom, or going into a foreign country, or even proposing to go thither to that end, and taking any steps in order thereto, these are overt acts of compassing the King's death." And again, "Many offences falling directly and by name under other branches of the statute may be brought within this of compassing the King's death; levying war and conspiring to levy war are overt acts within this branch of the statute," that is within the branch of the statute which makes compassing the Queen's death treason. And again, "It has been settled,"—this is the language of Lord Tenterden—"by several cases actually adjudged on by the opinion of text writers on this branch of the law, that all attempts to depose the King from his Royal state or title, to restrain his person, or to levy war against him, and all conspiracies, consultations, or agreements for the accomplishment of these objects, are overt acts of compassing and imagining the death of the King." I have now closed the observations and cited the authorities which I hope are sufficient to explain to you what is meant in this statute, and in the indictment which transcribes its terms by "compassing or imagining the death of the monarch." I have now to tell you that the crime of high treason consists altogether in the intention; the mere intention, the mere design against the King's life or his Imperial authority is the offence created by the statute; but as intention or design is in all cases, at least in the generality of cases, almost universally to be inferred from acts, from declarations, written or oral—that intention so to be collected must have for its basis, and as the proof of it, the commission of certain overt acts. No man can dive into the secrets of his fellow-creatures; the thoughts of our hearts are known but to One, and therefore intentions and designs must always be collected from acts and declarations, and those means by which in the ordinary intercourse of life we judge of men's in-

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tentions; and the law with respect to high treason which consists in intention, makes it requisite for the Crown to specify particularly in its indictment the overt acts —that is, the acts done and the means used by the party charged for the purpose of effectuating that intention. Accordingly, the indictment which will be submitted to you will contain the overt acts, whatever they may be, upon which the Crown relies, and in support of those they must satisfy you that some one or more of those overt acts has actually taken place; and you must be satisfied by the evidence which the Crown may submit to you, that one or more of the overt acts have actually been committed in the manner in which they are there stated to have been committed. But it is further necessary for you to attend to this—that not only must one or more overt acts be proved, but one overt act must be proved by two witnesses, or there must be several overt acts proved by two distinct witnesses. You will not be justified in finding the bill of indictment unless there be two witnesses to prove the same head of treason—two witnesses to one overt act, or two witnesses to several overt acts, you will, therefore, carefully attend to that consideration when the witnesses in support of the indictment shall be under examination. And, now, with respect to that which is the substance of the charge, the intention to be inferred from, or expressly proved, if it can be, by overt acts. It is to be inferred from acts, writings, or speeches, or from some general declarations, which, so far as regards mere oral declarations not testified by writing, you ought to pay no regard to, as acts of treason appearing in evidence, unless those words be connected with some design, or some conspiracy, or some direction or incitement.

Words by themselves do not constitute acts of high treason; it is only in connexion with acts they become evidence of the intention; and when you are considering the evidence with respect to the intention, the substance of the charge, the only rule I would have you observe is this—and that is, the rule applying in all our dealings and transactions and intercourse of life, not simply of law, but a rule necessary to be observed whenever a question of intention or knowledge becomes the sum and substance of the charge—to presume a man to mean that which is the natural and necessary effect of his own declarations and acts. Having now concluded the observations I had to make upon this branch of the statute and this particular charge, I repeat again, you will take care not to find the indictment unless the first species of treason be established by two witnesses—two witnesses to the same overt act, or two witnesses to different overt acts. The other class of counts to which your attention will be directed requires very little observation from me, and it is that class of counts by which the party charged will be alledged to have levied war on our Sovereign Lady the Queen in her realm. That charge also is one which must be, and will be in the indictment, grounded on one or more overt acts, and the rule in this particular as to the necessity of having two witnesses is the same as I have just now stated to you. But the levying of war must be evidenced by insurrection and actual force. It is otherwise not within the meaning of the statute "a levying of war." But further, it must be a levying of war not for any private, personal, or particular object—it must be for the purpose of some general innovation; and I have no hesitation in telling you that if it should appear on the evidence to your satisfaction that the object of this insurrectionary movement was the severance of Ireland as a part of the United Kingdom from the remainder, and erecting it into an independent Power, that would be such a purpose as the statute requires. This appears, by the language of authorities to which I may refer for the purpose of further illustrating what I have said—"insurrections and risings for the purpose of effecting by force and numbers, however ill arranged, provided, or organized, any innovation of a public nature, in which the parties had no special or particular interest or concern, have been deemed instances of the actual levying of war." And again, "It is essential to the making out of the charge against the prisoner, that there must be an insurrection; that there must be force accompanying such insurrection, and that the object of it must be of a general nature." These are all the observations I feel it incumbent upon me to make for your government or direction. If any difficulty should occur to you, we shall be most anxious and ready to assist you; but I believe I have now pointed your attention to those peculiarities in the law of high treason with which, perhaps, before you were not so familiar, and which are so necessary for you in the consideration of the indictments which will be submitted to you. I believe the Crown is prepared to lay those indictments before you, and I now leave you to consider them.

Lord Suirdale said, that some gentlemen of the grand jury had not clearly understood his Lordship, whether there must be two witnesses to every overt act, or one witness to each of several overt acts.

The Lord Chief Justice—It will be sufficient if one overt act is proved by two witnesses. Any one overt act so proved will justify your finding the indictment; or there must be one overt act proved by one witness and another overt act proved by another witness.

The Jury then retired, and were absent from court until ten minutes to five o'clock, when they returned and announced that they had found true bills against William Smith O'Brien, Terence Bellew M'Manus, James Orchard, Dennis Tighe, and Patrick O'Donnell.

The Attorney-General applied to the Court that the prisoners should be forthwith brought to the bar and arraigned, in order that they might have counsel assigned to them, if they desired it, and be furnished with copies of the indictment.

The Court ordered the prisoners to be brought up accordingly.

During the slight delay that occurred

The Attorney-General stated his wish that a bill of indictment against Thomas F. Meagher, for the same transactions, should be sent up to the grand jury that evening before the Court adjourned.

And upon Lord Suirdale, the foreman, expressing a doubt whether they would be able to complete their inquiry that evening,

The Lord Chief Justice said, he took it for granted that many of the witnesses would be the same as they had already examined. It would therefore be better to send up the indictment, and if they could not find it that evening they could resume their investigation on the following morning. He understood that the matters to which their attention would be directed were common to that and the former indictment.

Lord Suirdale said, he presumed they would have to examine all the witnesses over again.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that that would be very much in their own discretion.

At that moment the prisoners appeared at the bar, and the most breathless silence prevailed in the court.

Mr. O'Brien smiled as he recognised some friends near the dock. He looked pale and thin, and though he assumed an air of composure, his countenance betrayed deep anxiety.

Mr. M'Manus stood in the front of the dock, and appeared perfectly undaunted at his position.

The three other prisoners were of the peasant class, and exhibited no distinguishing characteristic.

The Lord Chief Justice, then addressing the prisoners, said, "The grand jury have found a bill of indictment against you for high treason, and it is my duty to inform you that you are each entitled to a copy of that indictment. Do you desire to have it?"

One of the prisoners, whom we could not distinguish, said "Yes."

The Lord Chief Justice.—Let the Crown furnish the prisoners with a copy of the indictment.

Copies were handed to the prisoners accordingly.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I have further to inform you that you are each entitled to have counsel assigned you, not exceeding two. Do you wish to have counsel now assigned?

Mr. Potter said, that as the attorney, and on behalf of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, he wished most respectfully to ask that Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, Q.C., should be assigned as his counsel. He believed the Attorney-General had no objection to that application.

The Attorney-General said, he was not aware that Mr. Fitzgerald had taken out a license, but he should make no objection on that ground.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Then let those gentlemen be assigned as counsel for William Smith O'Brien. What does the prisoner, Terence Bellew M'Manus say.

The prisoner said, he was not yet prepared to name counsel, nor was his agent yet selected.

The Lord Chief Justice (to Mr. Potter).—You are not at present the attorney of the prisoner M'Manus; but you are of the prisoner O'Brien. (To the Clerk of the Crown.)—Let this gentleman be appointed attorney of the former prisoner.

Mr. Vere Lane, (attorney) said, he appeared on behalf of Orchard, Tighe, and O'Donnell, but that he could not at present assign counsel for them.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Then I have to inform you that at any time between this day and being called on to plead, you can make an application to any of the Judges, through the Clerk of the Crown, who will thereupon make an order assigning counsel. (To the prisoners.)—I have also to inform you that you have each of you five days exclusive of that on which you have been served with copies of the indictment, and exclusive of Sunday, to appear and plead to it, and it is now for you to say whether you will avail yourselves of that time.

Mr. M'Manus.—We will do so my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Very well; next Thursday, then, will be the earliest day on which you can be placed on your trials.

Mr. Potter asked, if the Attorney-General proposed to deliver any other document to the prisoners?

The Attorney-General replied, that he was not prepared to give them any document but the copy of the indictment.

The Lord Chief Justice.—There is no other document which the law entitles you to have. His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, continued—You are each of you informed, and will be pleased to take notice that you will be called on to plead on Thursday next, and that your trial for the offence laid to your charge will then be proceeded with.

The prisoners were then conducted down the stairs of the dock, Mr. O'Brien being the first to leave.

The Attorney-General applied to the Court to inform the petty jury that their attendance would not be required till Thursday, when it was desirable that they should attend early; and

The Lord Chief Justice accordingly dismissed them till that day, at the same time intimating the necessity which existed of a punctual attendance at ten o'clock.

Mr. V. Vane applied on behalf of Orchard, O'Donnell, and Tighe, for copies of the panel of the jury.

The Attorney-General resisted the application as a matter of right. It was quite unusual to take such a course before the Sheriff made the return, and as he should not wish to establish a precedent in a case of this nature, he could not accede to the request unless as a favour.

Mr. Lane said, it was in the light of a favour alone that he made the application; and

It was finally arranged that the matter should stand over for decision till the next meeting of the Court.

We believe that although the bill against Meagher was sent to the grand jury, it was postponed for inquiry till the following day.

It was most confidently stated that Lord J. Russell would attend as a witness.

The Court was then adjourned till tomorrow.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD G. BENTINCK.

(From Bell's Messenger, September 23.)

It is our most painful duty to record the fact, that this distinguished man has been, with awful suddenness, removed from this world.

From the accounts which have reached town, it would appear that on Thursday the deceased nobleman, having an appointment to dine at Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, set out on foot from Welbeck Abbey, intending to walk across the fields to Thoresby Park, a distance of five or six miles. A man servant was at the time despatched with a horse and gig to take thither a change of dress, &c., for his lordship. Lord George did not arrive at Thoresby Park at the appointed time, and inquiries being made of the servant, he said that before he left Welbeck he saw his lordship crossing the park, and afterwards observed him walking on in a field situate about three miles on the road. At length the servant drove back to Welbeck to ascertain whether his master had returned thither; but finding that such was not the case, he again drove back to Thoresby Park. Nothing, however, had been seen of his lordship, and several servants were immediately despatched in several directions to seek for him. His own servant proceeded along the footpath to Welbeck, and after walking some distance he saw the body of his master stretched on the ground. Life was quite extinct. The body was as quickly as possible removed to Welbeck in a drag. It is supposed by some that his lordship was seized with a sudden fit of apoplexy; by others that his death was caused by a disease of the heart. An inquest will, of course, be held on the body, when the true cause of this mysterious and lamentable event will be ascertained.

In the presence of an event so calculated to humble the pride of man, and to impress upon us all a fact too much forgotten, that "man at his best estate is vanity," we forbear to touch upon the probable political results of the death of this distinguished leader of the Protectionist party.

FOREIGN WOOL.

(From the Mark Lane Express, September 18.)

City; Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were large, amounting to 7974 bales, and including 3913 bales from Port Phillip, 1205 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1834 from Sydney, 714 from South Australia, and the rest from Germany, Bombay, &c.

The public sales of wool are still in progress at the Hall of Commerce, and are going off satisfactorily.

On Monday last Messrs. Simes and Co. put up 1298 bales Australian; 629 bales sold at 7d. to 8d. for broken and grey up to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. for superior sheep's, and lambs' at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.; Port Phillip went at 5d. to 1s. 1½d. for sheep's, and at 1s. 2½d. for scoured, lambs' 1s. 2d.; Cape, 285 bales, ranged from 3½d. for greasy samples up to 7d. and 11d. for washed parcels.

On Thursday, the 14th September, Messrs. C. and J. D. Jacomb offered 762 bales. Australian sold at 5d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.; Port Phillip, at 4½d. and 5d. for locks, up to 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 3d. for scoured and lambs'.

On Friday, Messrs. Marsh and Edenborough announced 1900 bales, part withdrawn. Australian realized 7d. to 1s. 5d.; Cape, 3d. to 11½d.; Van Diemen's Land, 6½d. to 1s. 2½d.; and South Australian, 3½d. to 11½d. per lb.

Messrs. Southey and Son, on Tuesday, put up 1525 bales. Australian sold at 7d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; Port Phillip realized 1s. 1d. for clothing, 11½d. to 1s. 3d. for combing, 10½d. to 1s. for wethers, and 1s. 1½d. for clothing ewes. Pieces 8½d., and lambs' 9½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.; Cape, 5½d. to 11d.; Van Diemen's Land, 9d. to 1s. 3d.; Portland Bay, 7d. to 11d per lb.

On Wednesday Mr. Henry P. Hughes offered 1332 bales. There were 390 bales of Australian, which sold at 4d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb., part being scoured; 766 bales of Port Phillip, at 5d. to 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d., and for scoured lambs, 1s. 5½d.; a bale or two of Swan River at 6½d.; 35 bales Van Diemen's Land at 7d. to 1s. 3d.; 17 bales Cape at 10d. to 11d. for fine clothing, part skin; 124 bales South Australian, 4½d. to 1s., and some from New Zealand, at 6d. to 11d. per lb.

On Saturday Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. sold 1557 bales, which realized excellent prices, being partly for account of the Australian Agricultural and Van Diemen's Land companies. The Australian sold at 7d. to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 10d. per lb. for clean and sound sheep's, and as high as 1s. 11½d. for lambs' hand washed, The Van Diemen's Land went at 6d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

The Tallow Trade.—Since our last report, our market has ruled very active, and prices have advanced 2s. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling, to-day, at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d.; and equally high rates are demanded for forward delivery. Last week's delivery was good. Town Tallow is 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. per cwt., net cash. Rough Fat has risen to 2s. 8½d. per 8lbs. Letters from St. Petersburgh represent a good trade to be doing there, at improved quotations.—*Mark Lane Express, September 18.*

Tallow.—Prices are again 3d. to 6d. dearer for Russian Y. C. and a good extent of business has been done both by the town and country trade. Holders are firm, and as the deliveries continue large, are not anxious sellers, expecting higher prices ere long. P.Y.C. in the early part of the week sold at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d, but the prices are not firm at 47s. 9d. for large, and 48s. for small parcels on the spot. Several parcels of soap tallow have been disposed of at 44s. 6d. to 45s., and Odessa at 46s. 9d. to 47s. on the spot. In South American or Australian little has been done, the trade waiting the Public Sales declared. Arrivals this week are 1018 casks. The stock is still larger than that of last season. Home-made continues in good demand, and prices are firm at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. for small parcels of prime fresh melted, nett cash, and the supply moderate.—*Bell's Messenger, September 23.*

Army.—96th Foot.—Ensign F. G. Allman to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Raitt, who retires; Ensign A. J. Ford, from 58th Foot, to be Ensign vice Allman. 99th Foot.—Lieutenant W. J. Hamilton to be Captain by purchase, vice Bull, who retires; Ensign W. F. Austen, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Hamilton; A. Macdonald, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Austen. 50th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. P. J. Petit to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Anderson, who retires; Brevet Major W. L. Tudor to be Major by purchase, vice Petit; Lieutenent H. J. Frampton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tudor; Ensign W. Bellers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frampton; [illegible] Hebden, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur., v. Bell[illegible]

The Clearance System.—A circums[illegible] which has just come under our knowled[illegible] illustrate the extent to which the "c[illegible] system," as it is generally [illegible]rated. Last week we were told a t[illegible] by a party who requested us to [illegible] conduct of a landed proprietor in [illegible] who, according to our informan[illegible] was "clodding out the tenant[illegible] the noble personage to be b[illegible] his estate, and proverbial for [illegible] his dependents, who are, [illegible] in as easy circumstances as [illegible] Ireland, we thought it pr[illegible] inquiries. We did so, a[illegible] Why, there were t[illegible] One of the parties [illegible] years' rent, amounti[illegible] other owed two ye[illegible] effort to pay either [illegible] and both holding[illegible] in such cases, [illegible] number of ej[illegible] with circum[illegible] should like [illegible] —how he i[illegible] whom he [illegible] sums in [illegible] would, [illegible] prietor[illegible]

[illegible]RALIAN [illegible]URANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]haps hereby given, that the [illegible]rly General Meeting of the [illegible] this Company, will be held at [illegible] George-street, on Wednesday, [illegible]y of January, at two o'clock, [illegible] the report of the Directors for the [illegible]nding 31st instant; for the appoint-

[illegible] In the presence of an event so calculated to humble the pride of man, and to impress upon us all a fact too much forgotten, that "man at his best estate is vanity," we forbear to touch upon the probable political results of the death of this distinguished leader of the Protectionist party.

[illegible] they [illegible] com[illegible] red for [illegible] ich it is [illegible] ning sessi[illegible] desible amount, the [illegible] colonists to supply [illegible] nds. fullest information regardi[illegible] gs of the Committee will be [illegible] cation at this Office.

CHARLES CO[illegible]
Chairman of the Provisional [illegible]

FORM OF APPLICATI[illegible]
TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE [illegible]
NEY TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY [illegible]

Gentlemen,

I request you will allot me [illegible] Shares of £5 each in the above [illegible] pany, and I hereby undertake t[illegible] same, or any less number that ma[illegible] to me.

The Deposit of Five Shillings e[illegible] Shares applied for is enclosed, a[illegible] authorise you to expend such po[illegible] amount as may be necessary to [illegible] penses preliminary to the comm[illegible] the work.

Name in full.
Residence,
Date.
Usual signature.

Railway Office, 9th January, 184[illegible]

THE SYDNEY TRAM-RO[illegible]
RAILWAY COMPAN[illegible]

THE undermentioned gent[illegible] consented to act as Honora[illegible] the Districts stated opposite to [illegible] and to receive deposits upon Share[illegible] pose Company:—

Goulburn .. .. J. O'Sullivan,
Yass .....Thomas Laidl[illegible]
Queanbeyan....S. Nutter, Es[illegible]

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THE SLAVE TRADE.

(From the Morning Chronicle, September 11.) By the Prince Regent, arrived off Falmouth on the 7th, from Sierra Leone, we have advices from the slave coast to the middle of July, and from the more remote stations to the latter end of June. A letter from the Bight of Benin, dated the 22nd of June, states that her Majesty's ships Amphitrite, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Rodney Eden; the Cygnet brigantine, 6 guns, Commander Kenyon; the Blazer steamer, Lieutenant G. T. C. Smith, R.N.; the Star, 8-gun brig, Commander Riley; and the brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieutenant the Hon. F. Boyle, R.N., commanding, were in the Bight then; and that the Firefly steamer, Lieutenant Ponsonby, R.N., commanding, was daily expected there to reinforce the squadron under Captain Eden's superintendence. The Britomart, 12-gun sloop, Commander Chamberlain, and the Grappler steamer, Lieutenant Lyshght, R.N., sailed from Benin to join the Commodore-in-Chief at the southward on the above day. The Sealark, 10 guns, Commander Moneypenny, the Bonetta brigantine, 3 guns, Lieutenant F. E. Forbes, R.N., commanding, and the Philomel, 10-gun brig, Commander W. C. Wood, were at Sierra Leone on the same date. The pendant ship Penelope, steam-frigate, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; together with the Water Witch, 8-gun brig, Commander Quin; the Syren, 16-gun sloop, Commander Chaloner; the Rapid, 8-gun brig, Commander Dickson; the Contest, 12-gun sloop, Commander Macmurdo; the Bittern, 16-gun sloop, Commander Hope; the Dart, 3-gun brigantine, Lieutenant Glynn; and the Pluto steamer, Lieutenant Richardson—were on the southern division of the station at the date of our letters. The Dolphin captured a slaver a few days back, with 450 slaves on board, after a very hard chase of seven hours. Upwards of 80 shot from her long pivot 32-pounder were fired at the slaver, and about forty of the number, it is said, struck, committing fearful havoc with the vessel and horrible slaughter among her human cargo, affording another proof of the humanity (?) of our system for the suppression of this wicked trade. One shot is stated to have literally taken the heads off six slaves, and wounded double that number, in addition to which, in the hurry of shipment, no fewer than fifty poor enchained wretches were drowned in the surf. It is no uncommon thing to lose 150 lives in that manner where the surf is bad. The Star chased a slaver (a schooner) for twelve hours on the 21st of June, from Badagry to Palma, but the fleetness of the slaver saved her, and she got away—a very frequent occurrence. The Britomart this month (June) chased two full slaver schooners off Whydah, and after a most spirited run lost them both. A slave schooner, well rigged and handled, will elude the grasp of any sailing ship in chase of her, unless the latter get within range and knock the spars away; but what an awful sacrifice of life and limb, even in that case, may follow the striking her, as seen in capture made by the Dolphin above mentioned. The captain of the vessel taken by the Dolphin has lately made several successful runs; and the same man was taken in a slaver captured by the Grappler in last December. Such is only a trifling sample of the success (?) attending the efforts of the cruizers to put down the slave-trade on this pestilential coast, and such the result of the risk of life of some of Britain's bravest defenders in the futile effort. "Verily," says our correspondent, "if the prayers of the poor coast cruizers will prove of any avail, our Exeter Hall friends will stand but a sorry chance of salvation." Commodore Sir Charles Hotham is in the south, and the Dart had just left the Bight to join him; Lieutenant Hill, of the Rapid, is appointed to relieve Lieutenant Glynn in the command. Sir Charles was expected at the Bight in August. The Amphitrite detained a schooner last month off Cape Lopez—her name was the Triumpho de Brazil; she was sent to St. Helena for condemnation. The Amphitrite crew had been sickly, but were much better at the date of these advices; she had sent six men to hospital at Fernando Po, on the 22nd of June, by the Grappler. Captain Eden did not seem to have such good health on the station this time as he had during the first commission he served on it. The coast threatened to be sickly, but the British squadron generally was free from contagion at the last dates. The Nimrod, 20-gun corvette, Commander Belgrave, arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th of July.

The Duke of Rutland and Belvoir Castle.—Two trips to Belvoir, on a large scale, have been made from this town within the last few weeks, and both have been so successful, that we hear two more have been projected. The following letter from his Grace to Mr. T. Cook will be read with much interest in connection with this announcement:—

ongshaw Lodge, September 5, 1848.—Sir, ed to acknowledge your letter of the August, until I heard of the trip to y some of the inhabitants of Leicesh it related, having been successatisfactorily accomplished. I re that such has been the case, and proper attention was paid to the e who have charge of the unds during my absence. I you in the desire which you ifferent classes of our great gether by ties of increasing years it has been a source me to mingle with the ty, to study their re to endeavour to be of ce was likely to be e both of the cha on of those with which I have ga them, has in enever an op gard towards extraordinary nts of Leivention on ued you

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—UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
2ND.
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THE FOLLOW
About 4600 lambs
Two teams working
Drays, carts, harness,
Farming implements, more to
Various useful stores
Large quantity household
Milch cows and dairy utens
Hurdles, a large quantity
&c., &c., &c.
Indeed, the purchaser can g
without any additional expendit
beyond the stores for his future s
☞ Mr. Mort feels that he
giving anything like a complete de
the above most valuable sheep prop

Converts from Romanism.—On the 8th instant, two ladies, residents of Liverpool, openly renounced the errors of Popery in Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead; and on Friday last, during morning service at the same church, the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chamberlain to "his Holiness the Pope," read his recantation, and was admitted into the communion of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," happily established in this land. About seven years ago the Rev. J. Baylee, Incumbent of Trinity Church, engaged in controversy with Dr. Butler, on the errors of Romanism; the doctor has since been to Rome, and latterly to Ireland, on his return from which he called upon Mr. Baylee, and voluntarily expressed his intention of becoming a member of the Church of England. His conversion has made a great sensation, as he was accounted one of the most able disputants in the Romish Church.—*Chester Courant.*

Navigation Laws.—The third report from the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the policy and operation of the navigation laws, and to report thereon to the house, together with further minutes of evidence, appendix, and index, has just been issued. The evidence contained in this volume was taken partly in June last, and partly in July, but the committee state that, owing to the late period of the session, and the consequent absence of many of its members, they do not find themselves in a condition carefully to consider the report, and desire, therefore, to be re-appointed early in the next session of parliament.

The Abomination that maketh Desolate.—I have just returned from a journey south, and was more than ever disgusted with the "abomination that maketh desolate." I saw scenes too awful to describe. A single specimen of Republicanism. I saw a girl 16 years old, blind, sold for 160 dollars. They said she was "worth that to breed." She was with child, and sold by a professed Christian on the steps of a court-house.—*E. W. Jackson to Elihu Burritt.*

A Strange Census.—We read in the *Journal des Debats*,—"The Government, in order to obtain an exact account of the respective strength of each party in France, has ordered to be drawn up, in every department, a general list of all the citizens who have been named members of the municipal councils, indicating the opinions of each. This demand, which is imposed with great urgency upon the prefects, lays down the four following categories—viz., Legitimists, Conservatives, ardent Republicans, and moderate Republicans."

IS PARTY NECESSARY.

(From the Morning Chronicle, September 5.)

During the great debate on Wednesday last, Mr. Hume expressed, in strong terms, his dissent from Mr. Disraeli's position, that "party" is necessary to the well-working of a Parliamentary Constitution; and as his protest is but the echo of a very general feeling among that numerous and influential class of persons who not reflect much upon politics, we think it deserving of special notice.

We remember to have read, with some surprise, an essay by Lord Brougham on the same subject, in which he recapitulates and defends most of the common-place arguments on the subject, after this fashion:—"The system "under which we live presents a most ano-"malous state of affairs; it habitually ex-"cludes at least one-half of the great men of "each age from their country's service, and "devotes both classes infinitely more to main-"taining a conflict with each other than to "furthering the common good. * * * The "origin of party may be traced by fond "theorists and sanguine votaries of the "system to a radical difference of opi-"nion and principle; but it is pretty "plain to men of ordinary understandings "that a far less romantic ground of union "and separation has for the most part existed, "the desire of power and plunder, which, as "all cannot share, each is desirous of snatching "and holding. * * * But no party has hitherto been known among us, it can only be "borne during the earlier stages of a nation's political growth," &c.

Now, if Lord Brougham mean to say, that, were all men what they ought to be, parties in a State would not be needed, we fully agree with him. No doubt, under such circumstances, all the best men in a commonwealth would invariably be called to the administration of public affairs, and their sense of duty alone would ensure their entire and indefatigable devotion to the country's welfare. If he do not mean to say that, we can only understand him as entering into a very superfluous argument to prove (notwithstanding his assurance, that "it is the system, and not the individuals, whom he blames") that the great majority of politicians, like the rest of mankind, are actuated, if not by bad, at any rate by mixed and doubtful motives; for he wholly omits to show (nor has any one, so far as we know, supplied the defect) by what other machinery the business of Government could, under a parliamentary system, be so well carried on—how, in the absence of organised party, we could reckon upon securing the services of more than "half the great men of the age."—or what reason we have for believing that, under such circumstances, less time would be "devoted to useless conflict," and more to "furthering the common good." The only alterative which we can conceive is that unhappy state of things under which we are now suffering, or, at least, with which we are now threatened—namely, a perpetual tenure of the whole executive departments of the State by their present occupants, and by those whom they may choose to fill up accidental vacancies—however unfit those occupants may be for their places, or however the country may dislike to keep them there. If there be no other set of men who agree with each other sufficiently to enable them to act together, or if they feel that, on account of the absence of cohesion and concert among politicians, they have not a sufficiently strong and organized parliamentary support to carry their plans into effect—then, we say, an administrative despotism in the hands of an oligarchy necessarily results.

It may be true in the abstract, that beneficial legislation might possibly go on, in such a case as we have supposed, independently of official men, and even notwithstanding a bad or inefficient Ministry; and we suppose this is what Mr. Hume was thinking of. But even this is rather a theoretical than a practical possibility; for, as the idea of a body of men holding the reins of affairs in spite of permanently adverse legislation, and thus administering a policy from which they wholly dissent, is an utter anomaly; so, by holding out a threat of resignation, the Ministers could, in the case supposed, almost always enforce concession on the part of the unwieldy and disjointed majority opposed to them. And thus we find it to be. No one doubts for a moment that the great majority of Englishmen, in and out of Parliament, disapprove, for example, of the last Sugar Bill of the Whigs—of Lord Palmerston's policy towards Spain and Italy—of the financial measures of Sir Charles Wood—and of many other smaller, but very important portions of the Ministerial policy. Yet Ministers have been enabled to carry their plans into effect, either under a threat of resignation (expressed or understood), or because, from the want of party organisation, people could not be brought to take the trouble necessary for effective opposition.

Unfortunately, while human nature is what it is, self-interest and ambition are influences which cannot be dispensed with, but which must be used for good, as well as for bad purposes. Conscientious conviction requires to be reinforced by other motives; and experience as well as reflection, has convinced us, to our sorrow, that it is all but impossible to get a case, however good, taken up and sifted to the bottom, in a miscellaneous assembly, unless there is a body of men on the look-out for good cases, of which they can make political capital—in other words, by which they can enhance their credit with the country, and thus promote their access to power. By the exertions of such a party, on the one hand, the public gains. Wrongs are brought to light; questions are "ventilated;" opinion is elicited, and whichever side carries the country with it (if the question be important enough), ultimately effects its own object, and at the same time does a public service. On the other hand, at any time during the last two years, or (to take another period when, for a very different reason, party was temporarily in abeyance) when the elder Pitt came into power in 1766, what chance was there of rousing the interest of honorable members in any question which did not come immediately home to their own "business or bosoms?" What chance was there, at either period, of getting up an opposition, or even attracting attention, to such subjects as a German subsidy, or a New Zealand constitution, or a Vancouver's Island job? Nay, to take Lord Brougham's own instance—the slave trade—how long was its abolition the pet theme of every orator of the day, before any effective step was really taken by its desultory advocates to achieve it? And what reason have we to suppose that it would be abolished now, if it had not, at length, been made a "party question" by the Foxites? On this class of subjects, a Ministry, however feebly composed, is, in a Parliament without party, absolute and supreme. And thus, both the administrative departments of Government, and Legislation also, on all subjects except the greatest and most pressing, are placed, by the absence of party, in the hands of a perpetual oligarchy. On great and urgent questions, it is true that the oligarchy may be feeble—they may be compelled to yield an income-tax to a popular cry, or to retain an oppressive maritime code, in deference to the vexatious opposition of an interested minority; but this is no compensation to the country for the inefficiency of official administration, and for the bureaucratic tyranny against which redress is sought in vain.

For these reasons, among others, we believe that party is necessary to the "well-working of a parliamentary constitution;" and though we believe that the best line of party distinction is that drawn by diversity of political principle, yet, in the absence, at a particular period, of any such line, we hold, with Burke and Addison, that parties founded upon personal connection are better than no parties at all; and we do not consider it in any way discreditable to a band of men who aim at political distinction, that they hold themselves to be irrevocably bound, in or out of office, to each other—

By long-tried faith, and friendship's holy ties.

But the more we agree with Mr. Disraeli in the principle which he lays down, the more fault we have to find with the manner in which his practice exemplifies it; and upon this point we intend to say a word on a future day. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid moralizing on human perversity and self-deception, when we find the same political evils ascribed by a Bolingbroke and a Brougham to the existence of party, and by a Disraeli to its disruption.

SLAVERY IN PORTO RICO.

(From the Falmouth (Jamaica) Post.)

We mentioned in a late number the fact of the slaves in the Danish Islands having rebelled and procured their freedom; and we stated, at the same time, that the Governor of Porto Rico had offered assistance to the authorities of Santa Cruz and had actually despatched a force of 500 soldiers, commanded by experienced officers, for the purpose of endeavouring to quell the insurgents. It seems that his Excellency the representative in Porto Rico of her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain has thought proper to issue a proclamation, acquainting the slaves under his government of the treatment they may expect to receive, if they attempt to get rid by any means of the galling bondage which they have so long endured. The following is a correct translation from the Porto Rico papers, of the important document alluded to:

"PROCLAMATION.

"The critical state of the times and the afflicting position of nearly all the neighbouring islands—some labouring under civil war on account of their institutions, and others under a strife of extermination between the different races—compel me, in order to prevent such misfortunes as are now desolating our neighbours in a high degree from introducing themselves into our peaceable and happy island, to establish laws to punish promptly and severely those crimes which may be committed among us.

"Therefore, using the power which our most gracious Queen (whom may God protect!) has thought fit to invest me with, as well for the security of our island as for the welfare of its inhabitants, I do decree,—

"1. That crimes of any kind which, after the publication of this proclamation, may be committed by individuals of the African race resident in this island, free or unfree, shall be tried and punished in a military manner by a court-martial, which this Government shall name, to the absolute exclusion of any other tribunal.

"2. That should any individual of the African race, whether free or slave, take up arms against white persons—though even provoked so to do,—he shall, if slave, be shot dead; and if free, have his right hand cut off by the common executioner; but if the white be wounded, then the free shall also be shot dead.

"3. That should any individual of the African race, free or slave, insult by words or actions, as by threatening with sticks, throwing of stones, or otherwise offend any white person, he shall, if slave, be condemned to five years' punishment; and if free, be punished in a penalty corresponding to the offence committed.

"4. That owners of slaves are authorised by this proclamation to punish and chastise small crimes committed by their slaves; and that no public officer or any authority shall have a right to inquire into the case, as it shall solely being own authority which, in a necessary case, shall judge the conduct of any owner towards his slave.

"5. That if any slave shall rebel against his master or employer, these latter are allowed to kill such an individual on the spot, in order to prevent, by such prompt action, the others from rising.

"6. That it devolves on the military commanders of the eight departments of this island to take the necessary steps to institute inquiries into the crimes against public security or persons, that may be committed by individuals of the African race; these proceedings to be summary, and never to exceed 24 hours after the committal of the crime. A summary of the process to be sent to me by express, in order that I may pronounce the sentence, in keeping with the punishment established in this proclamation.

"And in order that it may be known by everybody, and that no one may plead ignorance, I have ordered that this proclamation be affixed in all public places of this city, and of the neighbouring towns, and also that it shall be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, in order to be complied with in every respect, and that nobody may act to the contrary.

"CONDE DE REUS."

A Run into Bohemia—A Dairy Distillery.—Touching the farming of the country we had no opportunity of seeing anything of the internal economy of a Saxon farmhouse; but our friend, Dr. Krause, was kind enough to take us to see a dairy farm, which is worth a passing observation. It is one of the royal estates, and is situate on the left bank of the Elbe, a little below the city. It is the completest thing of the kind we have ever seen. The estate consists of about 900 Saxon acres, 700 of which are tillage, and 200 meadow land. The dairy stock consists of 200 milch cows, but taking oxen, calves, and bulls, the average number on the farm is generally about 400 animals in all. Fifty oxen and eighteen horses, are required for the work of the farm. The cow houses form a very substantial square building, extending round a court-yard nearly an English acre in extent. The interior of the building is lofty, and the floor sloping, so that the liquid manure is conveyed rapidly away. The roof is supported by long columns of stone pillars, and a flagged pavement gives a dry and clean passage round the entire building. One wing is appropriated to a piggery. It is of the same substantial character—there were but fifty pigs in it when we were there, but it is capable of holding a much larger number. The sties are substantial compartments of stone walls five feet high, and the drainage is so effective, that we never found a pig-sty so free from smell. But there was a thorough draft through it by open windows placed above the walls of the sties. This allowed of a perfect circulation of air, without exposing the precious lives of the dear animals to the baleful influence of draughts—the pigs never complain of catching cold, or having rheumatism. There were shutters also to the windows—a precaution which the rigorous winter of Saxony may render necessary. The cow houses as well as the piggery, were equally well ventilated. To this establishment Dresden was much indebted for its daily milk. But there is another branch of it which deserves notice, and that is the *distillery*. The soil of the farm is suitable for potatoes, which flourish in it. There are 450 bushels of potatoes washed, boiled, and mashed daily, and mixed with malt. The mash is carried by machinery into an upper room, to be cooled. It is then conveyed to a lower chamber, where it is left three or four days for fermentation, and after the spirit has been extracted from it, the refuse is given to the cattle. This part of the establishment is under the direction of a scientific distiller, Herr Ferdinand Krabes. The machinery and apparatus is of the very best description, and by the process adopted, 97 per cent. of spirit is got out of a given quantity of material which formerly yielded only 80 per cent. This amount was first suggested as obtainable, by the chemist Falkman; and Herr Ferdinand Krabes had recently been honoured with a prize from some scientific society, for having realized in practice the obtaining so high a per centage. This intelligent gentleman gave us a lucid statement of the efforts made to get the devil alcohol out of the innocent potato, and beneficient grain. He enlarged on the quantity of spirit produced by this process. The farm pays 11,000 dollars rent, and the product of the distillery 14,000 dollars yearly in duties. The proprietor is a gentleman named Portius, who began as a simple cow-keeper, and has reared this great establishment by his own industry, talent, and integrity. The cattle in these sheds never go out. We saw a stout young bull, who had passed the whole term of his life within the walls. His first frisky manifestations of the bovine joys arose beneath this roof, and his last bellow was doomed probably to die away within its purlieus. The cows were chiefly of the Holstein breed, and the machinery was from Berlin. The corn was ground by machinery, which was worked by a *bullock treadmill*. This treadmill was a circular inclined plane, the floor of which was crossed pieces of wood, which gave the beasts a stepping place, the inclination was very slight, and as the bullocks walked upwards, the floor moved down. By this means malt was bruised for the distillery, oats were bruised, and chaff cut for the horses (fifty in number). We have omitted to state that the number of people employed is sixty constantly, and above three hundred in harvest time.—*Western Times.*

How to Pack a Portmantreau.—Find out an Irish pavior, and borrow his rammer. Then place a substratum of coats, trousers, &c., in the portmanteau—stuffing the crevices with socks, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, and so forth. Then procure a bottle of ink, a jar of pickles, and a flask of Florence oil. Arrange them over the coats, &c., and cover and pack them round with shirts, drawers, and dress-waistcoats. Now, use your rammer vigorously, until you are able to shut down the lid of the portmanteau. Tie the straps, and don't mind the appearance of any liquid oozing through the corners.

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